ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,011—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 6 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
†	GANGES	4208	800	G. W. Atkinson.	17th March.
P.L.	CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
†*	SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.L.	OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†*	ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†*	SIAM	3350	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.L.	THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
					FRIDAY.
†	ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
†	SIAM	3350	500	H. Weighell	8th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
†	ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.L.	GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	6045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crews.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 21st April 6th April 18th
May 2nd May 18th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,499	250	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Castanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 P.M., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued ,including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; plus the Mofussil postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 15th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 15th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abray	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

PERFECT VITAL

INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted, constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair.
Oh! tell me your secret do.

Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you blessed it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.

Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay.
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY

AS SHIPPED BY TREACHER & CO., LD., IS A GENUINE MALT WHISKEY OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

Vide the following Certificate:—

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEON'S HALL,
Edinburgh, August 9, 1893.

I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of a Sample of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY as shipped to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, and find such to be of Full Strength, and to be Free from all Noxious Ingredients. It is THOROUGHLY MATURED, possesses an EXCELLENT BOUQUET, and is in All Respects a GENUINE MALT WHISKEY of THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

(Signed) STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., F.R.S.E., &c.,
Lecturer in Chemistry.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE MERCHANTS. | BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

ASQUITH & LORD'S

FOR SEASON 93-4

NEW SUITINGS, ULSTERINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c.

LOUNGE SUITS— From Rs. 24. DRESS SUITS— From Rs. 70. TWEED SUITS— From Rs. 40.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS. ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE AND CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.

NEW SHAPES;
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL, FROM Rs. 6-12.
BAG TOP CAPS, FROM Rs. 8-8.
FROM Rs. 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	" 25	"	6 0	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11 0	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9 0	"
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7 0	"
Princes as (small size)	" 50	"	5 0	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 0	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	4 8	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4 0	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPORTING WATCHES!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH.

	Rs.
18-Carat ¼ Hunting Chronograph Watches, in Keyless	
Action and movement, of a very High Class	440
" Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
" Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ¼ Hunting movement of Perfection Quality	550
" Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronometer	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.

First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPHS WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
‡ Hunting case, Keyless	220
Crystal Face "	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch	65
Do. with Minute Recorder.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR

THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) "	3 0
Alpha (very mild) "	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

		Rs. as.
Rothschilds per box of	25	Rs. 12 8
Reg. Principe "	25	" 10 0
Reg. Reina "	25	" 7 8
Trabucos "	25	" 3 4
Caliope "	50	" 6 0
Damas "	100	" 10 0
Romeo Y Jullietta "	50	" 5 8
Hidalgas "	100	" 10 0
* Corea "	25	" 5 0
Carolina "	100	" 8 0
Delice per packet of	20	" 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild per lb.	3 0
" "Golden Medium," Medium "	2 8
" "Cavendish, Strong" "	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

	Rs. as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 " "	3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size " "	3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Diedigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

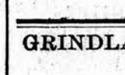
D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of this distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF WILD ANIMALS.

3 GRAND EXTRA NIGHTS!
3 GRAND EXTRA NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT! MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12TH, 13TH and 14TH.

3 Special Programmes 3

Of All the Choice Acts of this Great Show.
3 PARTING SOUVENIRS NIGHTS 3
On Each Occasion the HARMSTONS will present amongst the Audience
A Handsome GOLD and SILVER WATCH.

N.B.—Every person purchasing a Ticket of Admission will be presented at the Circus Door, when delivering his or her Ticket of Admission, with a number; at the close of the sale of tickets Each Evening, a corresponding amount of Numbers will be placed in a Box and drawn for; the first 4 numbers drawn will act as Blanks, the 5th number, whatever it may be, will WIN the GOLD WATCH; 4 more numbers will then be drawn, which will also act as Blanks, and the 10th number will WIN the SILVER WATCH.

Remember, each and every Person HAS AN EQUAL CHANCE.

BOX PLAN at MITCHELL & Co.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 14TH MARCH, EXTRA FAREWELL MATINEE.

Doors open at 3 o'clock. To Commence at 4, sharp. Children under 10 years Half-price to All Parts of the Circus.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

REQUIRED, the SERVICES of a Retired APOTHECARY. Pay Rs. 200 a month and Free Quarters. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER,
O. and R. Railway, Lucknow.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 P.M (Gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1894, for the Supply of PROVISIONS required for the use of the Light Ship and Light Houses of the Port of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st April, 1894, to the 31st March, 1895. Detailed particulars can be obtained at the Port Office.

MAURICE BEAN,
Commander, R. I. M., Port Officer of Bombay.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING convened for TUESDAY, 6th March, 1894, having been adjourned for Want of Quorum, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 15th March, 1894, at 5-30 o'clock P.M.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Hon. Secretary.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Whole and Rs. 25 per Half Share for the Second Half-year ending 31st December 1893, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 12th March, 1894, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 2nd March on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHUR, THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the Tariff Bill now before the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:—

		Rs. as
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	3 12
Do. do.	" ½ "	2 0
"Pyramid" Mixture	" ½ "	2 0
"Golden Block" Mixture	" 1 "	3 4
Do. do.	" ½ "	1 12
"Rifle" Mixture	" 1 "	2 8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	" ¼ "	0 14
Golden Fleece	" ½ "	1 12
Latakia	" ½ "	1 12

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12 "
COQUETAS	" 3	8 "

TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands in Stock.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. PERSIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY COAL.

WITH reference to the UNDERSIGNED'S Advertisement, dated 8th February, 1894, inviting Tenders (receivable up to 20th March 1894) for the Supply of COUNTRY COAL, with Delivery commencing in the early part of May 1894, it is now notified that Delivery will not be required to commence before 1st September, 1894.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 49, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosri Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, All that the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Secondary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Baloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Latebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 23 and 24, but now under Street No. 7678, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of an piner square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Baloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai hereinafter referred to as Lot. No. II.), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Secondary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Baloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side in part in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub, and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 25 and 24, but now under Street No. 6987, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenth of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing to believed to contain ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 71 New No. 16312, Old Survey No. 7 6 and New Survey No. 3206, Ward No. 6769 6774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Wegaripo sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobbart and company, and were since party in the occupation of the said Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and partly in the occupation of Nejeebhoy Jud Abjoy, and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six, with right of perpetual renewal for twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1846, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (200) two hundred and ninety.

LOT No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yard sor thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 1689, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 3795, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinabove described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Raba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Yaibhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 9716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 4451 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward No. 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards, and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Raba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sulleman jee.

LOTS No. I and 2 will be put up together and Lots 3 and 4 will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftner separately or toge her in combination. Certain upset prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 80, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

"VENTULA,"

A New Material for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS.

Porous and Absorbent.

Patterns Sent on Application to

THE AGENTS:

ASQUITH & LORD,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To Elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

To Transact any other Business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th March to the 9th April, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAHURGOWANDAS NAGINDAS has contracted TO SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. (?) with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No 1, situate on the North of Thakardwar Lane, within the Fort in Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 98 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North and East by the house of Narronji Mahadowji, on the south by the said Thakoordwar Lane, and on the West by Bora Bazaar Street, which said hereditaments were formerly occupied by Khatao Nattia and Canji Nathia, and their tenants, and are now occupied by the said Hurgowandas Nagindas and his tenants.

All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise should make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, 9, Hornby Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

MULJI & RAGHAVJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SURAT.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th March, 1894, at 4 P. M., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Gavarishankar Vankatram, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Manekji Cowasji Mody, Edalji Manekji Mody and Ruttanshu Manekji Mody, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Machhli-Pith, Pestonji Vakil Street, Shapore Zilla, Surat, in the Sub-district of Surat, and registered in City C No. 1, Survey No. 147, admeasuring about 36 square yards, according to the measurement in the map, dated 24th August, 1871, and in length east to west 34½ guj, and in breadth north to south about 17 guj, and bounded on the north by the property of Beramsha and Burjorjee and Dinshah, the sons of Hormusji Nasserwanji Pestanji, and the property, bearing Survey No. 148, of Hattansha Pestanji and Motabhoy Pestanji, on the east by the street-road, on the south by the property of the son and heir of Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy, and on the west by the property of the sons of Manicherji Pestanji Wadia, Edalji Barzorji and Cooverji Dadabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF MEDICINE, TOILET REQUISITES, PROVISION, SHOP FURNITURE, &C.

Under instructions from C A Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H C, and re Manekjee Cursetjee Canga, traded under the name of Leopold and Co, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, consisting liquid and powder medicines in glass stoppered bottles and other pots, compressed drugs, aerated water bottles, sarsaparilla, castor oil, glycerine, eye washers, toothpaste, dill water, fe ding bottles, sponges, chemical food, brushes, soaps, scent, tea, biscuit, provision, tobacco, cigars, wine, spirit, beer, lozenges, dispensing cupboards, show cases, counters shelves, measure glasses, funnels, scale, tincture press, phials, syringes, purcolator, corks, tables, chairs, clock, gas pendants, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on the 15th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other pl ces not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioners's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 12, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF INDIAN GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A collection of Indian gold and silver jewellery, consisting of ear studs, earrings, scarf pins, rings, locket, brooches, bracelets, studs, and solitaires, mugs, boxes, &c.

Also a lot of English jewellery, consisting of bangles, earrings, brooches, lockets, charms, chains, &c.

Also Gold watch, diamond stud, gold rings, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

40 cases condensed milk, A.E.C and Stork brand.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
23 samples of hanging lamps and 11 metal watches.
2 rolls best English-made leather bolting, 6 and 8" double.
One case of fine cameras—
C. & Co.—B. & C.—21-73—6) cases lucca oil.
12 large hand coffee mills.
12 small hand coffee mills.
6 patent ice machines.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable strong landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong victoria, with bay waler mare and harness.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses that may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tents, No. 7, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, wind proof lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Captain FALLE, Indian Marine.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Kannoo Pandoo Wayeeta, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Boobai, widow of the late Boodia Matra, Kanna Boodia Matra and Krushna Kanna, minor, by his father and natural guardian, the said Kanna Boodia in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1890, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Matoonga in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 50 and 57, new No. 15228, 15239, and survey No. 2-3-8-6, 6-10-827, 87-88-92, 98 and 113 and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 7664 and Street No. 1231 admeasuring 40 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth or 267 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East by the property of Kanna Govind Gawad, on the West and South by the property of Krushna Narayen and on the North by the property of Inam Souza, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow, with 4,148 square yards of ground, on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from Bai Aimai, widow and administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. Limjeebhoy Muncherjee Mody, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the pucka-built upper-storied bungalow, cook-room, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, which said land, containing by admeasurement 4148 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east partly by the property of the late Mr. Jewajee Manockjee and partly by the property of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 80, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

"VENTULA,"

A New Material for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS.

Porous and Absorbent.

Patterns Sent on Application to

THE AGENTS:

ASQUITH & LORD,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To Elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

To Transact any other Business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th March to the 9th April, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white mulls.
3 cases white drill.
1 case morino ½ hose.
1 " musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.

On account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdoola—
D H C—10834-32—9 cases cotton under-shirts.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 12, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Malabar Hill, known as "Westropp House," and properties at Ripon Road, Byculla, and Mahim.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 570 (Narondass Culliandass vs. Dawidass Harrivalabhdass,) and in pursuance of the Judge's order made in the said suit, and dated the 8th day of January, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. each day, the following valuable landed properties:—

"WESTROPP HOUSE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement and buildings erected thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,061 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west by the road, called the Ridge Road, leading from Mount Pleasant to Walkeshwar, on the north by the property formerly belonging to or in the occupation of Dr. Wilson, then of Mr. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman, deceased, and now of Messrs. Moosa Hassam, John Mahomed and others, on the south by the property formerly belonging to or in the occupation of Mr. Cumoo Sulleman, and on the east by the Cliff, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under old Nos. 303 and 32, and new Survey No. 7286, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3173, and Street Nos. 108, 105 and 107. The said piece of land as to 8,491 square yards thereof is not liable to land tax, the same having been commuted.

RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that triangular piece of vacant land, containing 193 square yards or thereabouts, fronting on the west side of the Ripon Road at Byculla, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, formerly forming portion of a larger piece of land formerly belonging to Raghoba Antoba, deceased, and from which it is now divided by the said Ripon Road, bounded on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by vacant land belonging to the Bombay Municipality intended for a new road, on the north by the Ripon Road, aforesaid, and on the south by a piece of land belonging to Khoja Sawoo Peer Mahomed, the said piece of land now being described in registers in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Collector's old No. 524, new No. 14033, old Survey No. 263, and new Survey No. 1A-3553, and is at present unoccupied.

MAHIM PROPERTIES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4-30 p.m.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and the trees, plants and shrubs standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim in Shim Bandar, called or known by the name of Caruccole, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. G. 5761 (A.), street No. 237 and 5761 (2), and street No. 237 (A), and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 83, new No. 4563, old Survey No. 82, and new Survey No. 170, containing by admeasurement one thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west and north by the out-house now or late of Raghoo Bhattia, on or towards the south by the out-house now or lately belonging to the Portuguese Church, and on or towards the east by the out or garden now or late of one Jacoo Ferangee, and which premises are now in the occupation of Narrandas Culiandas and Devidas Harrivalubdas.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or out of plantation of one wheel, situate in the Mahim woods, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing several cocoanut and other trees and a small house, which said piece of ground or out is called or known by the name of Dunsee Bhat or Kohlbat, and contains by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the out now or late of Postonjee Jamshedjee, and partly by the public road leading towards the west by the tank, on or towards the north by the out now or late of Baanjee Ramchunder, and on or towards the south by the out formerly belonging to Mooldhur Luckmichund and since to Tuljeesah, widow of Dadajee Ramjee, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 467, and new No. 4241, old Survey No. 1-522, and new Survey No. 1-1815, and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under ward No. 3038 and street No. 322.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors to the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

Under instruction from Bai Manockbai, widow of the late Mr. Hormasjee Dorabjee Camajee, the mortgagee in possession, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 47, Meadows Street, Fort, all the right, title, and interest of the mortgagor in the whole of the stock-in-trade of the business known as the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 19th January, 1891, consisting of oil-paintings, photogravures, engravings, etchings, chromolithos, photos, water colours, polished wood frames, plain frames, photo frames glass photo stands, albums, scrap albums, pictures, framed and unframed, sporting plates, coloured sporting photos, rich mouldings, large plate glasses, large glass cupboards, easels, hanging glass lamps, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., at 6, Marine Lines, the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of COLONEL W. SCOTT, 5TH B. L. I.,

By
Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

BONA-FIDE SALE, as Mr. BALDOCK leaves by next Mail for Australia.

24 Horses, being the balance of shipment ex "Bhandara," comprising good hacks, pairs and brougham horses, will be sold by the undersigned at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m., to the highest bidder, without reserve. Horses are on view at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s stables, Girgaum.

SALE BY SURVIVING MORTGAGEES OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

In exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th June, 1891, and made between Ruttonbai and Cowasjee Bhicajee of the one part and Mohunjee Shankerjee, since deceased, Dharamsey Shankerjee, and Muddunjee Mohunjee of the other part, and under the instructions of the surviving mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, will sell on the premises described below, by Public Auction, subject to the conditions of sale which will then be produced, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the property which is described as follows in the said mortgage:—

All that piece of parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or newly-built bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, as well as those in the course of erection and those that may hereafter built thereon, situate, lying, or being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 672, new No. 3020, old Survey No. 13, and new Survey No. 7291, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Nulgamwalla, on or towards the north by the Malabar Hill Road, and on or towards the south by the sea beach, and lying on the south-east side of the said Malabar Point Road, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 33 and 34, but now under No. 28, Street Nos. 1, 2, and ward Nos. 2510-2511, and a portion of the bungalow is now in the occupation of Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Juggonnath as a monthly tenant, and a certain three with the out-houses is in the occupation of the said Ruttonbai and her husband the said Cowasjee Bhicajee, and which premises were shown in a plan annexed to the mortgage.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen (Attorneys to the abovementioned surviving mortgagees), at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Jugonnath Jeewanji and Madon Juggonnath, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Bhomaji Sewaji Telang, in pursuance of the power of sale in that behalf contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 1892, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house or range of buildings standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 270 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old number 292, new number 6—13717, old survey No. 354, and new survey No. 2—3488 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 43572, A, street No. 6 A, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Dhondiba Hunmantrao Burlay, on or towards the west by the property of Tanabai wife of Ramji Rorlekar, on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Malikabai, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagee,—Dated this day of March 1894.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Mortgagee's attorneys, Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, or to the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 12, 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

NOTICES.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.—1894.

(MARCH 24th, 27th and 29th.)

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRANCES for all Races CLOSE on THURSDAY, 15th instant. For Programme, see page 3 of W. I. T. C. Calendar of 30th January 1894.

All Racing in the Afternoons.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

JUBBULPORE SKY RACES

WILL TAKE place March 29th and 31st. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Entries CLOS

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1 120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050xd
Bank of Indias	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	...
Commercial Bk	(2,000	100	100		154to159
Ld. Mgs.	(5,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	(3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	200,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	70ml
Chartered Bank	40,000	420	320	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£
National Bank of India	40,000	625	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,200	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Bellasis Pile	4,000	100	100	10	101
Bapti Brothers	5,325	200	155	18	4
Borax Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100xd
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,400	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue	300	375	225	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	8 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,120	500	500	Rs. 25	1,140
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000		600	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Dehli Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,400	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	375
Export Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Khansiram Berami & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	2,000	200	175	Rs.22-12	208
Karachee Landing Clearance Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	20	19
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	
Maple Hotel Co	200	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Maple Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	95
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Bounty & Co.	200	2 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Preacher & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Tel phone Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
	2,500	25	all	5	19½
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly Rs.			
Akbar	200	1,200	1,200	75	1300
Albert Ghasiram Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Carrichee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct dvd Rs90	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	930
Bailey	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	26
Baboo nagree City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	dvd 45	235
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	235
Bouf's Caranger Press Co. Ld.	200	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	200	1,200	1,200	20	205
East India	200	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	585
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,270
Fort	500	2,500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,125
French	200	200	all	Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	30	425
Hitecil Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	115
Khengrams	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahomadpure Patan G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	170
Motwell Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munsur M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Beras	1,200	500	500	Nil	532½
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	50	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Sevopoo	200	500	500	20	50
Sil and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500
Scrad Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220
Volkart		1,00	1800	Rs. 0	215
					950
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Uniform	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	3.0
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000		1/0
Birlamuda Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	Nil	300
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00		770
Connaught Mills	600	500	80	10 pr. ct.	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	550
Ooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,625	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,00	Rs.30dvd	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	50	4	660
Howard and Bullough	1,400	500	500	2 Rs. 1	505
Hybersad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	600	500		220
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jeffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		105
Jowraj Saloo	1,000	1,00	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	3s. 20	605
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khengsums Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	116
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,925
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	3.0
Mahomed Chand Mills (Gujrat)	2,400	500	50	18 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
Manugee	6,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore & M Co.	4,50	100	100		pa-
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	117
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	590
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	763	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Shalapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000		1,300
Soondertas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1.0
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	325
Spring Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	675	800	800	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vaishnumber Lakhmishurker Co. Mills	900	500	500	15	590
Victoria Mills Co Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	625
Wertia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-6
China Leaf	"	27-2 Nominal.
Paris, Bar Gold old	"	27-0 "
Do. do. new	"	26-12 "
Australia do.	"	27-3
Bombay do.	"	27-0
English Sovereigns	"	17-0
Do. Dollars	"	16-15
Bar Silver 17 Rupees	"	85-12
Do. 17½ do.	"	86-12
Carolas Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	205
Do. Francs	"	215

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30 p.m.
Bellary Press Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zarthoshti Madressa, 5 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—St. Giles (s), from Port Said; and Raisby (s), Alexandria. On the 10th:—Persia (s), from Liverpool; Karagola (s), Karachi; Khelat (sp), Mauritius; and Southern Cross (s), Newcastle (N. S. W.) Yesterday:—Hamillies (s), from Port Said; Quantock (s), Colombo; and Clan Macdonald (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th:—Carthage (s), for London, &c.; Banda (s), Calcutta, &c.; Flor de Mar (schr), Inhambane, &c.; Bisagno (s), China, &c.; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Jubeda (s), Mauritius; Assama (s), Marseilles; and Chelydra (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Raisby entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers St. Giles and Persia entered and the steamers Malwa, Bisagno, and Vasna left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 10th March, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 41, viz., 1s. 2d. per rupee.

KUPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—The honorary secretaries beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the sum of Rs. 125 from Bai Shambai and Bai Gungabai, in memory of their deceased husband, the late Mr. Kumulsey Premji.

THEFT AT NULL BAZAAR.—Moosaji Essaji, residing at Phool Gully, has reported to the police, that his shop at Null Bazaar was broken into during the night of the 7th instant, and a box containing currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 111, stolen. The box was found broken open with a portion of the stolen property lying under a dust-bin.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Nussurwanji Edulji, aged twenty-three years, residing at Dhobee Talao, and employed in the Hindustan Mill, Ripon Road, sustained a wound at the back of his head by accidentally falling on the side of a loom, while attempting to replace a strap on the wheel on Friday. Nusserwanji was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and having been treated there was sent home.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March.....H. M. S. Camperdown ....E. A. Clode,
Ballet Music .From Gustave III. Act 5 ..Auber.
Lancers.....Arry and 'Arriet .....John Crook.
Selection .....Patience .....A. Sullivan.
Valse .....L'etoile Polaire.....Waldteufel.
Galop .....The Jolly Bachelor.....H F Standhaft.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March.....Monte Carlo .....K. Kaps.
Overture .....Du Calif de Bagdad.....Boildieu.
Waltz .....Amoreton'anze .....Gung'l.
Dance .....Oil Tapestry .....Boggetti.
Selection.....Midnight Revels .....Williams.
Galop .....Orpheus .....Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constantio Morse was charged with theft as a servant, in respect of three sovereigns, the property of his master. The accused was employed by Mr. Harry Cave, third officer on board the s. s. Pachumba. In the absence of complainant he took the three sovereigns from a pocket of his coat. The sovereigns were found on the accused when he was arrested. The accused pleading guilty, the magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Falkland Road, regarding the death of Janmahomed Goolam Hoosein, a furniture polisher aged sixty years, residing at Bengalpoora. For the last eighteen months the deceased had been suffering from pain in his chest and difficulty of breathing, and had twice fainted during that time. On Saturday evening the deceased went to a dancing girl's house, at Falkland Road, and at 11 p.m. while seated on a stool, suddenly fell down in a fit. A doctor was sent for, but before his arrival Janmahomed died. A verdict of death from heart-disease was returned by the jury.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Pedder Road, on view of the body of Rowji Boodoo, aged twenty years, a coolly, employed in the service of Mr. H. W. Barrow, and residing on his master's premises, at Pedder Road. At 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the deceased went to the room of his master's butler and while picking up a towel from a corner in the room, was suddenly bitten on the third finger of his right hand, as if by a snake, sustaining two punctures. The ground floor of the room was immediately dug with a view to find out the snake, but without any success. Rowji then went to a Parsee doctor who gave him some medicine. About 1 a.m. yesterday, the deceased became unconscious, and died at 5 a.m. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to snake-bite, and a verdict in accordance with that evidence was recorded.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Friday the horse attached to a victoria, belonging to Mr. James Limpus, of Messrs. Spinner and Co., Fort, was passing along the road near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station Parel, in the direction of Bandora, when the animal took fright at a passing engine and the coachman, named Luxooman, Kushna, having lost hold of the reins the frightened horse bolted at a gallop and the carriage came in contact with a gas lamp post. The coachman and his wife Gowari (who was the only occupant of the carriage) were thrown on to the road. The former sustained a fracture to a rib on the left side while the latter sustained a contused wound on the chin. The victoria was completely smashed, but the horse escaped unhurt. The coachman and his wife were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were dressed, and they were then sent home.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Govind Babaji was charged with theft on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chanda, of two tins of saffron, worth two hundred rupees, belonging to the Company. A police havildar doing duty at Wari Bunder saw the accused standing near a shop. There was a bundle with him which he was trying to conceal. The policeman became suspicious and searched him. On seeing an unusually large quantity of saffron in his possession the havildar made further enquiries and took the accused on board the "Chanda." The chief officer asked him how he came by it. The accused admitted having removed two tins of saffron from the cargo and produced the two empty tins from No. 2 hold. The property was identified as a part of the cargo and the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of March. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line	Up		1	I 69327
Yellow	"	"	1	G468505
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green Line	Down		2	C511864
Yellow	" Up		2	C1•0118
Green	" "		¼	C894761
Yellow	" "		¼	C4•0002
Special	" "		¼	C570893
"	" Down		1	K987899
"	" "		1	K937896
"	" "		1	K920331
Green	" Up		1	G915100
"	" "		1	G857363
Yellow	" Down		1	G488858
Lavender	" "		1	E841721
Red	" "		1	D597329
Special	" Up		½	D589463
Lavender	" "		½	C893508

A GANG OF HOUSE-BREAKERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hurst charged four prisoners, named Shevratten Adjudhia, Bhaijnath Ramnath, Matadin Jagmohan and Thakoordin Matadin before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by night and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 120, the property of Vishnath Ganganath, a dealer in parched rice, residing at Parel. On Wednesday last, the accused were jumping over the wall of the compound of Government House, Parel, when a policeman asked them to stop. On their refusing to do so, the sepoy tried to arrest them, but only succeeded in capturing the second accused. A couple of policemen arriving the rest of the accused were arrested with the stolen property in their possession. On making inquiries, it was ascertained that the property found with the accused belonged to complainant, whose house they had broken into a short time previously. All the prisoners pleaded guilty. The first two were sentenced to eighteen months', and the rest to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICIONS.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Ebrahim Mahomed, a Mahomedan residing at Duncan Road, was, on Saturday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on two charges of theft of gold and silver ornaments, cash, and copper utensils, of the collective value of Rs. 512, belonging to Ibrahimji Boodaoji, residing at Khoja Street, and Oomerao Jan, a woman. The accused was further charged with having in his possession a metal watch, of the value of Rs. 8, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appears that the complainant's house, at Khoja Street, was broken into between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m. on the 26th ultimo and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 501, were stolen from a chest of drawers. A report was made to the police and inquiries were instituted, but the stolen property could not be traced until the 28th February when a policeman, seeing the accused lurking about the locality of Duncan Road, arrested him and on searching his person, recovered some portion of the stolen ornaments. In course of the inquiry the accused pointed out some Marwarees, who produced several copper utensils and a metal watch. The copper utensils were subsequently identified by the second complainant Oomerao Jan as her own property, but neither could the owner of the watch nor the rest of the stolen property belonging to the first complainant be found. The accused having admitted the charges was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI PETIT GYMNASIUM.—A very interesting ceremony, in connection with the opening of the Jamshedji Nusserwanji Petit Gymnasium, took place yesterday afternoon being performed by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit in the presence of a large and influential gathering of Parsees. Amongst those present were:—Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart; Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart., C. S. I; Sham-ul-ulma Dr. Jamasji Minocherji, Shamsul-ulma Peshotun Byramji Sanjana, Messrs. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata, Framji Dinshaw Petit, Bamanji Dinshaw Petit, Byramji Jijibhoy, K. R. Cama, Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Sorabji Framji Patell, Jamshedji Cursetji Cama, Dr. Cawasjee Hormasjee, &c. At the outset, Mr. Rustomji Master gave a short history of the gymnasium which was established far back as the year 1874. Many young men had taken advantage of the Institution but the support it received at the hands of the generous public was not sufficient to maintain. It was in a dying condition when an appeal was made to the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, who gave a prompt response and subscribed Rs. 4,000 to the fund of the gymnasium, on condition that it should bear the name of his late lamented son Jamshedjee who was cut off in the prime of his life. Mr. Nusserwanji subscribed the sum for the erection of a building for the gymnasium but fate did not permit him to see his wishes carried out, and before the work could be carried out he died. His widow, Bai Dinbai, whose name has become a household word amongst the Parsees owing to her catholic charity, fulfilled the promise held out by her deceased husband, and gave Rs. 4,000 to the Institution, towards the maintenance of which Government contributed a share. Bai Dinbai also gave an extra amount to buy a large piece of ground for the building and materials used in the gymnasium. Sir Dinshaw, in declaring the Institute open, regretted that his revered brother did not live to see the completion of the Institute, which perpetuated the memory of his beloved son Jamshedji. He hoped that the Institute would prosper and be productive of beneficial results to the rising generation, to whom physical exercise was as necessary as their daily food. The pupils having gone through some gymnastic exercises on the trapeze, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Dinshaw, and the assembly dispersed.

GOA NEWS.—A telegram from the Lisbon Government cancels the powers of the Tribunal of Accounts in Goa of giving final decision on the eligibility of the forty high rate-payers. The ultimate appeal in future will be decided in Portugal.—The same telegram communicates another decision from the Supreme Administrative Tribunal that the appeal made against the election of the Committee at Bardez of registering votes of electors has been rejected. According to this decision Dr. Carvalho's Committee for the next General Election remain in power.—Lieutenant Alfred Baptista Coelho has been appointed Director of the Technical School.—The dacoits now make their un-welcome appearance more frequently. In the village of Curdy in Sanguem a gang of them surprised the household of a gouli and all the members of his family without distinction of sex were subjected to cruel bodily ill-treatment. There are no police at the outlying villages to check these marauderers.—Mr. M. J. da Costa Fryo, the Governor of Damaun has been decorated with a honorific distinction.—His Excellency the Governor-General since his return from Bombay has not enjoyed good health.—Dr. Raphael Pereira, the Head of the Medical Department, who lately met with a serious accident, is reported to be improving.—His Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop arrived from Cochin on the 6th instant, at Rachol, and on the 7th proceeded to Pangim, where a grand reception was given in his honour.—Mr. Norton, the delegate at Bardez, has been appointed Judge at Congo and Mr. Veiga at Damaun in place of Mr. Misquitta who is under suspension.—Captain F. deP. Gomes Barbosa arrived from Portugal and took charge as Port Officer at Marmagoa.—As the Bombay Mint has been closed for Portuguese coinage, the Banco Ultramarino, has given orders in Portugal to receive *Pesos* 100,000, and Rupees 200,000.—The Bishop of Damaun left Santarm (Portugal) on 4th February via Rome for Bombay. His Lordship is expected to arrive in time for the Holy Week celebrations.—The earnings of the West of India Portugese Railway for the week ending 17th February averaged Rs. 197 per mile as compared with Rs. 146 per mile for the corresponding period last year.—The custom receipts of Portuguese India for January last amounted to Rs. 42,646.—The steam launch service for December shows a reduction of Rs. 73 compared with the same period last year.—Mr. Cypriano Nunes de Oliveira, the Vice-Consul of France in Goa, is dead.—The reckless way in which dogs are poisoned in Pangim by the police might have proved fatal to a number of children. A boy found a ball of sweetmeat (kept for poisoning the dogs) which he brought home and distributed among children all of whom showed signs of poisoning. By timely medical assistance fatal results were avoided.—The sanitary state is not of the best, fever, measles, and small-pox being largely prevalent.—A light-house keeper at Aguarda has been murdered by a rival who wished to marry the light-house keeper's betrothed. One night while the victim was at supper his rival appeared and told him that there was great excitement at the light-house, and promised to accompany him thither. While they were on the hill the man beat the keeper so cruelly that the poor fellow died shortly afterwards.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE circus continues to draw crowded houses every night. On Saturday afternoon and evening, the attendance was unusually large and the programme of sixteen itemswas gone through in an admirable manner. The feats of the artistes were frequently applauded. One of the most noted features was "Batoutte Leaping," led by Gilbarto, who jumped over ten horses and took a double somersault in the air with great skill. Another daring performance was the Olympian games on horse-back by Gilbarto and G. Harmston, both of whom were loudly applauded. J. Stewart and Little Harry performed most daring acts on the double trapeze while the "Risely Act" by the Marisco brothers afforded much amusement. The clowns were as amusing as ever. The company were to leave for Poona yesterday, but owing to difficulty in getting permission for a site for pavilion, the company has given up the idea of going to Poona and proceeds direct to. Before they go they will give three more performance in Bombay. The farewell performance will be given on Wednesday next. During the three parting souvenir nights, Mr. Love has decided to present a handsome gold and silver watch to the winning spectator. Every persons purchasing a ticket of admission will be presented at the Circus door, when delivering his or her ticket of admission, with a number; at the close of the sale of tickets each evening, a corresponding amount of numbers will be placed in a box and drawn for; the first four numbers drawn will act as blanks, the fifth number, whatever it may be, will win the gold watch; four more numbers will then be drawn, which will also act as blanks, and the tenth number will win the silver watch.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

8 p.m.—Evensong; with Instructions on Repentance by the Revd. Fr. Biscoe.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

HUSCHKE AND PICKERING *vs.* ESSA AHMED.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 14,089, being the amount of damages, sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's failure to take delivery of 500 bags of sugar. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Dixit and Heerdal, represented the defendant.

Before the judgment was delivered Mr. Dixit, on behalf of the defendant stated that if the judgment went against his client, he would ask the court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court on a question of law.

His Honour remarked that when the case was concluded on Wednesday last, Mr. Anderson, who then represented the defendant, made no application for a reference to the High Court, but as he (the judge) was about to deliver his judgment, Mr. Dixit made an application of that nature. Although his Honour was always willing to state a case to the High Court, whenever parties applied, yet he must say that it was extremely inconvenient to have such applications made at the very last moment. If Mr. Anderson had informed him of his application, on the day when the case was concluded, he would have certainly committed his judgment to writing so as to avoid any possible misrepresentation as to what one might have said or might not have said. However, as Mr. Dixit wished the Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, he would do so.

In delivering an oral judgment the Chief Judge said: In this case plaintiffs, who are merchants, carrying on business in England, sue the defendant by their attorney, Mr. Ferdinand Fischer, to recover the sum of Rs. 1,408 being damages alleged to be sustained by the plaintiffs, by reason of defendant's wrongful refusal to take delivery of 500 bags of sugar, being second shipment of a thousand bags of sugar, which the defendant ordered out from the plaintiffs by his indent, dated the 29th of November 1892. The defendant by his counsel contends that the goods tendered were not the goods the plaintiffs were bound to supply under the indent, and consequently he committed no breach of his contract and disputes damages. The indent in this instance is taken on one of Mr. Fischer's ordinary printed indent form, and the written part of it states "1,000 bags each containing two or in all 2,000 cwts of granulated sugar of marks S. P. R. and/or F. M. S. and/or A. Z. R. and/or Z. H. anyone of the above for marks." It is agreed that the 1,000 bags are to be shipped in two lots, one in January and one in February. The first lot of 500 bags, arrived by the s. s. Rauenthler bearing S. P. R. mark, and the defendant took delivery and paid for the same. The second lot arrived by the s. s. Baria, but as these 500 bags bore the marks F. M. S. the defendant refused to take them up contending that under his contract plaintiffs were bound to supply the whole thousand bags of one mark. That having supplied 500 bags S. P. R. they were not entitled to tender the other lot with a different mark. Plaintiff's counsel contends that under the contract they were at liberty to ship bags containing any of the four marks. That they had option to select the marks, and has called Mr. Schiller to prove what was agreed and under-stood by the parties, and asks the Court to construe the document by the light of the conduct of the parties as proving what was intended and understood by the parties. Whereas Mr. Anderson contends that in reading the word "anyone" the accent should be on the second syllable. Mr. Davar asks the Court to say that the word anyone was here used by the parties to signify "any." Now in construing a document the Court has to give effect to every word in the contract, judge or the intention of the parties by the light of their conduct as proved in evidence before the Court and then decide what the parties intended when they entered into the contract. It is a noteworthy fact to be taken into consideration that the contract is written out by a German gentleman, Mr. Schiller, who, though he speaks and writes English well enough, is nevertheless making use of a language which is only acquired by him. The defendant, who has signed the contract, also understands English, but not very perfectly. Mr Schiller explains that when he wrote word "any one" he meant any of the above four marks and produces certain documents and gives evidence in support of this statements, which I will deal with later on. Though the word "anyone" when spoken with the accent with which Mr. Anderson asks me to construe it may negative the theory of its being used for more than one mark, I must say that the word anyone is very often used in the English language loosely to signify "any." Besides, before I must give weight to the three repetitions of and/or between each mark, if I am to construe the contract as defendant asks me to do, I must eliminate the word "and" which is repeated three times. Mr. Anderson contends and/or is merely a formula, but I cannot agree with him there. But whatever doubt the Court may have as to the correct reading is completely dissipated by the evidence Mr. Schiller has given and the document he has produced. Mr. Schiller says the defendant came to him as he was in the habit of coming frequently and agreed to give an order for 1,000 bags of sugar. The four marks of sugar he says, mean the same quality of sugar and commands the same market in Bombay. The defendant was told by him that if he confined his order to only one mark there was a chance of his not getting the sugar for the early shipment he required, as that particular refinery may be full of orders and may not be able to supply 1,000 bags. He agreed to give the choice of marks to the shippers but asked Mr. Schiller to exclude S P R as those bags were of late containing short weight. The defendant had actually given a previous indent for 1,000 bags S P R and had actually to come to Court for short weight. Mr. Schiller referred to his Code book and found that he had no Code word or words to exclude S P R, but he had a Code numeral for each mark separately, and one which said "Any of the above four marks." On finding this the defendant agreed to give the order for the option of all four marks. The indent was written out, and the defendant signed it. Mr. Schiller telegraphed the order and received an answer which repeated the order and signified acceptance. Both the Code Book and the reply telegram are produced and put in. In their letter to the defendant of the 15th of December, 1893, they distinctly say when writing about tare in this very indent 1,000 bags "any mark." The defendant kept quiet and never said a word then. The second lot is shipped in February per s. s. Baria and the invoice is sent to the defendant on the 13th March, 1893. It distinctly states that the bags bore the mark F. M. S Othe letters follow, but the defendant never raised the slightest objection till the 17th of April, when for the first time he raises this contention. This is explained by Mr. Schiller, who by his contract book proves that if the defendant had at once raised objection to the mark on receipt of invoice he could have resold the sugar at a profit. He raises the objection five weeks after, when the market had considerably dropped. I have no reason to doubt the evidence given by Mr. Schiller. It is borne out by the documentary evidence he has produced. I cannot agree with the suggestion that the evidence as to the conversation is invented, for if it is an invention it is an extremely ingenious one. From course of conduct followed by the parties I think it is extremely probable that some such conversation must have taken place. I must, therefore, hold that the contention of the plaintiff is correct and that the defendant gave the shippers the option of choosing any of the four specified marks. Mr. Anderson has further contended that the letter of the plaintiffs' Bombay Agent of the 12th January, 1893 amounts to an election. That having elected to supply 1,000 bags S. P. R. they could not tender 500 of F M S. It is true that the letters S. P. R. appear in the column of 1,000 bags in that letter which plaintiff explains by saying that it was a mistake of their clerk and ought to have appeared in the other column below 500 bags. Now this letter is one which gives advise of shipment of 500 bags the first lot. The first column recites the indent quantity, and the other column says 500 bags are shipped. This letter was written on receipt of plaintiffs' letter from London, dated 23rd December, 1892. That letter makes the thing perfectly clear. Not only did the plaintiffs not elect to ship S. P. R., but is is clear he could not do anything of the kind, because plaintiffs there distinctly inform Fischer & Co. that they themselves could not and do not know what mark is shipped till the very last moment. The goods are manufactured in Germany. They come down the Elbe in single bags. The double bag bearing mark is put on at Hamburg just before shipment. Plaintiffs in London do not know what mark is shipped till the goods are actually shipped. They could not therefore have elected in January when the goods were not shipped till March. Plaintiffs were not bound to elect. They were not in a position to elect, and there is no force in the argument that because the letters S. P. R. appear in one particular position plaintiffs must be held to have elected to ship the whole S. P. R. I do not believe the plaintiffs when he says F. M. S. is inferior sugar to S. P. R. If that was so, he would never give the choice to plaintiffs of shipping the whole 1,000 bags of inferior sugar for the same price. He seeks to show that he was damnified because he made a contract of resale of S. P. R. sugar. He called a witness to prove this. I regret to say that the practice is growing of parties trying to support a false case or even strengthen a true case by false evidence. I do not believe the defendant's witness, nor do I place any reliance on defendant, or his witness's books. As to damages I must hold that the mode of plaintiffs' calculation is correct, 5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a worldwide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,000. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Piccolos, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld Music Saloons.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBLE, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wood in Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 51, Meadows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at 1-2: Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH COOKING STOVES and Complete Kitchen Ranges for burning of Coal or Wood fuel. Different Sizes and Designs. Illustrated Catalogues FREE.

MRS. E. GIBBON has REMOVED, from 1st March, 1894, to No. 17, SLE TER ROAD, near Crawford Building or West side of the Grant Road Railway Station, Bombay.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, by NAUMANN, far Superior in Workmanship, easy, simple and noiseless than any other machine manufactured.—SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneer, 21, Medows Street, Fort.

B. W. G., 9 years, 15-2, good Cavalry and Infantry Charger, very quiet on parade, good looking, ridden by present owner for last two years; practically sound. Sold as owner is going home. Rs. 400. Parade and other Saddlery in good order. Apply to CAPTAIN THATCHER, 20th Bo. L., Nasirabad.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED, a Hindu GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, knowing Gujrattee and Persian. Writing good. Apply "P. C.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN, for Coasting Steamer. Salary Rs. 200. Finds his own food. Apply to "A. C.," care of this Office.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 256," care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

DRIED FEAST.—The Very Thing for District use in Tins containing 10 Cakes. Requires to be Dissolved in Warm Water only, when it is fit for use. Each Tin will create 200 lbs. flour. Price 10 annas per Tin. To be had of JAMES PEARSE and Co. only.

S. ZORASTER and Co. have a Very Large Assortment of INDIAN CURIOS, Enamels, Brass, Work of every kind. Their Brass Tables, with Stands, area Specialty. Old arms, Mina Work, &c. Every article sold Very Cheap. Orders will be carefully attended to.—S. ZORASTER and Co., Jeypore, Rajputana.

£1,766,342 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—Two Large and Very Comfortable Bungalows, "St. Elmo" and "Jewaji Hall." Both are centrally situated, near the Gymkhana, the Rugby Hotel, &c., and command a charming View of the sea. For Rent, &c., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

TO LET, from 1st of May, Nicely FURNISHED ROOMS; Airy; Best part of the Fort. Suitable for Married Couple. Piano. Rent Rs. 100 a month. Apply "C. D." care of this Office.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

HUNGARIAN POTTERY.—A Consignment of this Exquisite Ware, consisting of Vases, Flower Pots, Pedestals, etc., has been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ACME DUPLICATOR for Multiplying Copies from Manuscript, Music, &c., useful in every Office or School. Foolscap, Rs. 16. Letter, Rs. 12. Note Rs. 8, complete.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a little over eight months and during the whole of that time I have received every attention from the Proprietor Mr. Pestonji and his Servants. The Accommodation is first-class and the Food Excellent for the Moderate Charges, and I wish Mr. Pestonji the success he deserves.—M. MULLER.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S New OPERA,—"Utopia" (Limited), Vocal Score, Piano Score, Libretto, Separate Songs and Selections from same. Also a number of the latest Songs published in London.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THE LATEST NOVELTY in LAMP MATS.—Just received, a small Consignment of Lovely Patterns and Different Sizes at Cheap Prices, from 6 As. to Rs. 14.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 39, Esplanade Road.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, School of Art Compound. Take the Road leading to the Left after entering the Compound Gate, near the Pottery-Sign Board.

THE Latest Novelty in VIOLIN BOWS, being Strung with finest gut instead of Hair. They produce a perfect tone, and are very durable.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND CONCERT,

For the BENEFIT of
THE MANECKJEE PETIT HOSPITAL,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARRIS and LADY HARRIS,
IN THE ABOVE HALL,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, 17TH MARCH.

Doors Open at 9 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.

PART I.

1 Organ Solo..... Mr. MANT.
2 Song.....Love were enough .....Hope Temple. Miss SWIFT.
With Violin Obligato by Miss Pedraza.
3 Piano .....a. Marche Funebre.....Chopin. b. Caprice .....Paderewski. Mr. J. A. ENNING.
4 Song Duet.....Farfalla di Sera ....Denza. Mrs. and Miss COWA JEE JEHANGHIR.
5 Piano Duet .....Tarantelle .....Raff. Miss P. WADIA and Miss M. BANKS.
6 Song.....Weep ye no more Sad Fountains..Dallas. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.

RECITATION.

PART II.

7 Song .....Hungarian Song .....Koschat. Mrs. HAMILTON.
8 Violin .....Fantaisie La fille du Regiment .....Donizetti. Miss PEDRAZA.
9 Song..... Le rendre m'Again .....Sullivan. Mrs. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.
10 Piano .....Scenes de Ballet .....Helmund. Mr. R. WEN ING.
11 Song ....The love that lingers Still..Mrs. Grieves. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
12 Gujerati Song..... .....Misses Kabraji. Misses KABRAJEE.
13 Piano Trio .....by request Athalia .... Mendelssohn. Miss M. BANKS, Mr. EVANS and Miss R. WENNING. Bartholdy,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, can be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, will be held on TUESDAY, 13th March, at half-past Five o'clock P. M., in the School Building, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE CANDY will preside.

BUSINESS:—To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1893.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are Cordially Invited to attend.

S. LEIGH LYE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st March 1894.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

INDIAN
CURIOSITIES MART.

DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and other Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
BOMBAY: Rampart Row. DELHI: Chandni Chowk.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

Consols in London recovered Thursday's drop of 1/8 per cent. yesterday, and were again quoted at 97 7/8 *ex div.*; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 108¾ *ex div.* The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced 1/8 per cent. to 1¼ per cent.; that in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 5/8 per cent. Four per cent Rupee Securities advanced 5/8 per cent. to £59 7/8. The Price of Bar Silver was 1/16d. lower, at 27 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 51¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 488¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. say to par; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25·21½.

Further extra allotments of Indian Council Wire Transfers were made yesterday on the three presidencies, aggregating 1½ lakhs at 1s. 2 1-32d., showing an improvement of 1-32d. on Wednesday's regular sales. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at s. 1 5/8 d. The weekly shipments of Spiece to India consisted of £50,000 on Siver, and £10,000 on Gold for Bombay.

To-day five lakhs more extra Indian Council Wire Transfers in Bombay have been allotted at 1s. 2 3-32d. an advance of 1-16d. on the last price obtained; and the Exchange Banks have put up their buying rate by 1/8 d. say to 1s. 1¾d. Four per cent. Rupee Securities have further advanced ¼ per cent., to £60 1/8; but other Stock Exchange quotations, and the price of Bar Silver come unaltered, as does also the quotation for Silver from New York. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper in London was reduced 1/8 per cent. to 1¼ per cent.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,690,000 quarters, or 110,000 quarters more than was often the value a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 1-16d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

To-day, a decline of 1-16d. has been established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 1/8d. per lb.; but other ready quotations, as well as American Arrival rates are unaltered. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet; Sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 19,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 66,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 13,000 bales greater, at 74,000 bales. The Imports were 20,000 bales more, at 127,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 50,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was heavier by 140,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 81,000 bales than in 1892. The total visible supply had fallen off during the week by 50,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 24,000 bales more in sight, the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply for all Europe, an increase of 200,000 bales compared with last year, but a decrease of 260,000 bales as against 1892; and in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 54,000 bales and of 28,000 bales, in the same comparison, respectively. The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as in the previous Friday; but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower; the spot quotation having been 7/8d. per lb. lower than in the corresponding day last year, though ¼d. higher than that ruling in 1892.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 7 5/8 cents per lb.; but Futures, for June, were 7 points lower, at 7·60 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales, making the week's total considerably heavier than for the corresponding week last year, though a great deal lighter in 1892; the total figures now showing an increase in the former comparison of 924,000 bales, and a decrease in the latter of 963,000 bales.

To-day, a decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 7 9/16 cents; and June Futures are 6 points lower, at 7·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 9,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales last year, and 16,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 6,600,000 bales, compared with 6,520,000 bales, visible at the end of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	73,000	56,000	93,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	57,000	16,000	35,000
" " Continent.....	47,000	55,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	5,277,000	4,333,000	6,240,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	2,373,000	1,635,000	2,616,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,769,000	1,478,000	1,880,000
" Stock in the Ports	830,000	891,000	1,180,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892
Total supply of all kinds	4,360,000	4,161,330	4,623,340
" " Surats	302,000	247,710	273,730
For the United Kingdom only the figures are			
Stock in Liverpool	1,830,000	1,659,920	1,718,520
" London	8,000	5,000	8,000
American Afloat	150,000	80,000	145,000
East Indian	17,000	10,000	12,000
Total ...	1,975,000	1,754,900	1,883,520
Price of Mid-Americans	4 3-16d.	5 1-16d.	3 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	4 7-16d.	3 3-16d.
Difference.....	6d.	6d.	1/4d.

No business whatever for export has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, and the feeling has been quiet at a decline of Re. 1 per candy, all round, in sympathy with the news from Liverpool and New York. The Mills have taken 800 bales, say 500 ready New Barsee, at Rs. 195; and 300 Khangaum at Rs. 186 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain very quiet markets, with a small export business passing; but prices are unchanged in both excepting for *Linseed* which has declined an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-0-6 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	7,140 bales.
Wheat.....	8,565 cwts.
Linseed	41,788 "
Rapeseed	8,225 "
Gingelly.....	5,037 "
Groundnuts	3,827 "
Castorseed.....	1,458 "
Rice	9,721 "

FREIGHTS are weak. Some business has been done, for early March shipment, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hull at 21s. 6d. per ton for Seeds, and 22s. 6d. for Cotton. Holders of forward tonnage are offering it at former rates, but find no takers.

EXCHANGE.—As usual on a Saturday there has been but a limited business passing in this market. Rates opened firm at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 1-16d. Demand; and at 1s. 2 7-32d. to 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount having been placed at the former rate, but quotations from Calcutta coming firmer our market also advanced a little, 1s. 2 1-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 3-32d. having been done for Bank remittance, for March, 1s. 2 1-32d. for April, and 1s. 2d. for May, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 2 1/8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 ¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·50	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 for Fours for Money, and 103¼ for Account; but rates advanced in a strong market to 103¾ both for cash and the settlement, at which they closed. 3¼ per Cents advanced to par; but left off at 99¾.

SHARES have been more lively to-day, some movement having taken place in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip. In the former, we quote an advance of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Maneckji Petit, Mazagon, and Queen; and a decline of Rs. 80 in Lord Reay; of Rs. 15 each in Khatao Mucconji, and Star of India; and of Rs. 5 in Bombay United. In Press shares, Albert of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 90; Fort, Rs. 25; and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½; while Harvey and Sabapathy, and Sind and Punjab have declined Rs. 50 each; French, Rs. 15; English, Rs. 7½; and Volkarts, Rs. 5, at our revised quotations. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour have advanced Rs 5; and Delhi and Northern Flour Rs. 2. Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 2; Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO ANNAS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREGORY—February 23 at Poona the wife of M. Gregory Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.

GREGORY—March 2, at her residence, Poona, Alexina Clarissa (Clara) the dearly-beloved wife of M. Gregory, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—March 2, at Simla, the wife of W. Ronaldson Clark, Surgeon-Captain, I.M.S., of a son.
COOMBE—March 7, at Woodlands, Calcutta, the Maharanee of Cooch Behar, of a daughter.
FERRIER—March 7, at 12, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. Ferrier, of a daughter.
HICKS—March 1, at Gonda, Oudh, the wife of C. C. Hicks, D.S.P., N.-W.P. and Oudh Police, of a daughter.
HILL—March 4, at Lucknow, the wife of A. P. Hill, of a son.
HODDING—March 1, at Nawada, Chupra, Sarun, the wife of G. H. Hodding, of a son.
HOLMES—March 2, at Partabgarh Oudh, the wife of H. G. Holmes, Deputy Commissioner's office, of a daughter.
KAPP—March 2, at No. 3, Jumayon Place, Calcutta, the wife of Frederick Kapp, of a daughter.
POPE—March 5, at Jessore, the wife of R. R. Pope, B.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DICKINSON—SHUTE—March 3, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Arakkonam, Edwin Dickinson of Dacca, Eastern Bengal, to Edith Charlotte, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel James Shute, R.M.L.I.
JAMIESON—McNaught—March 1, at Nowgong, Assam, by the Rev. S. Endle, George Jamieson, of Dejoo Valley Tea Estate, second son of the late Alexander Young Macleod Jamieson, to Mabel Adelaide, the third daughter of Dr. J. McNaught, Civil Surgeon, Nowgong.

DEATHS.

BARNES—March 7, at Balleny, Merlyn Beatrice, the dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Barnes, aged 5 years, 2 months and 19 days.
HARRIS—February 26, at Almora, Mr. M. S. Harris, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1894.

THE retirement of Mr. Gladstone, not only from the Premiership, but from the Cabinet, and the withdrawal of Mr. Herbert Gladstone from office also, would seem to indicate that the recent Ministerial changes have had their origin in internal differences or dissensions which may yet have important developments. There is no reason on the face of things why Mr. Herbert Gladstone should retire from office at this juncture, if there be no reason for dissatisfaction with the views or tendencies of some important section of the Cabinet. The reasons for passing over Sir William Harcourt's claims to the Premiership in favour of Lord Rosebery do not appear on the surface. Lord Rosebery has made his mark at the Foreign Office, which he has now vacated; he has taken no prominent part in the discussions of the important political questions, which during the last eighteen months have been under debate in Parliament, and the country. Sir William Harcourt has been Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant, and led the House of Commons with marked ability and unexpected tact and address in the absence of his chief. The public looked forward to his accession to the Premiership and to the leadership of the Party on the retirement of the octogenarian statesman, who though he appeared to renew his youth in the last Session, could not count upon a perennial flow of health and energy. In his recent speech at Portsmouth the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke as one in a position to lay down and indicate the future policy of the Party. The speech was regarded throughout the country as an official and authoritative declaration of the Liberal policy. Sir William for some time back has been generally regarded as the destined successor of Mr. Gladstone in the Premiership. It is impossible at present to form more than a conjecture as to the nature of the considerations which caused the preference to be given to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who has not taken, or even aspired to take, a prominent part in the shaping and guidance of the policy of the Liberal Party. The reasons for the step were no doubt mighty and sufficient, but what they were we shall have to gather from the course of events in the immediate future. Sir William Harcourt is leader of the House of Commons, and he is not the man to let his light shine under a bushel. Mr. Gladstone, writing many years ago, referred to the inconveniences experienced on the rare occasions when the Premier has sat in the House of Lords while an able and ambitious colleague led the House of Commons. There were not wanting instances, according to that excellent authority, in which the leader of the House of Commons served the Prime Minister in the Upper House some ugly tricks. It remains to be seen whether history repeats itself in this particular in the Year of Grace 1894. Little attention need be given by practical politicians to the Parnellite Manifesto expressing distrust of Lord Rosebery, and inveighing against the whole policy of the Cabinet. Mr. John Redmond, the leader of that section of the Nationalist Party, disposes of only nine votes. The main body of the Irish Parliamentary Party who have expressed satisfaction with Lord Rosebery's accession to the Premiership, have seventy-one votes; to these are to be added the twenty-two votes of the extreme Radical section of the Liberal Party. The threatened abstention or the cross-voting of a party of nine has therefore no importance. Whatever danger may threaten the Rosebery administration, is to be sought elsewhere, and will probably be found in unexpected quarters. Were Lord Rosebery to listen to the not very skilful conjuring of the Duke of Devonshire, who proffers the support of the forty-eight Liberal Unionists if he abandon the policy on which the Liberal Party returned to office last year, the days of his Ministry would be few. The accession of less than fifty votes would not compensate for the loss of the hundreds of votes which would be instantly thrown against him, and his rejection from office would be immediate.

AMONGST the subjects remaining for discussion at the March meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, is a renewal on the part of the Municipal Commissioner of the suggestion made by him last April, that the charge of Tulsi forest should be handed over to Government. The Corporation did not approve of the proposal, but admitted the necessity of taking action by asking Mr. Acworth to obtain the services of an officer of the Forest Department for six months. From enquiries made the Municipal Commissioner has come to the conclusion that this course would not be productive of good results, and he therefore once more submits to the Corporation the desirability of giving over the charge of the Forest Department to be worked on a scientific basis for one-third of the net proceeds, rather than to allow over 2,000 acres of timber to deteriorate into a pathless jungle to the great detriment of the lake. *In order to meet* certain shadowy apprehensions, Mr. Acworth states that there are in the Tulsi Forest area neither vested interests nor persons to oppress. It is the private estate of the Corporation, and absolutely uninhabited, nor does any individual whatever, except the Corporation, possess or exercise any right within it. The possibility therefore of any agency for evil or for oppression being created by the proposal need not be entertained. Without forestalling the discussion of this question, we may be assisting the members of the Corporation in formulating their views by some remarks upon the general question of forest conservancy in India. Previous to the introduction of British rule, the forests were considered of little or no account, and in the few cases in which they were protected from injury, the object generally was the preservation of game or of sacred groves. Everyone used the forest for his own personal requirements. The woods were ravaged by fire, still more than by the axe—pastoral tribes with vast herds of cattle roamed at will, destroying the tree growth wherever they went, and no thought was given to the future requirements of the country. The advent of more settled government under the British did not at once check the prevailing destruction, but, on the contrary, served considerably to increase it. Immense quantities of timber were required for public works, while the opening out of roads and railways, the growth of public security and general wealth, and the consequent spread of cultivation all tended to diminish the area of the forests and increase the demands made on them, and future requirements were overlooked. Gradually, however, the degree to which the interests of the local communities were concerned in forest maintenance and good management was recognized. Sporadic efforts, made from time to time, proved ineffectual, and it became at length apparent that a special organization was required to cope with a question of such magnitude and far-reaching results. Hence the establishment of the Forest Department, which may be said to have commenced its work on the passing of the first Indian Forest Act in 1865. Since then the Department has steadily extended its sphere of influence and developed the forest wealth committed to its charge. The broad policy has been to place all kinds of forest produce within easy reach of the people and to maintain in perpetuity, so far as it is possible to do, an area of forest in each locality sufficient for the present and prospective requirements of the surrounding country and especially of the agricultural classes.

The annexation of Upper Burma resulted in great extension of the teak tracts coming under the purview of the Department, and the additions since made bring up the total area to no less than 127,000 square miles, the greater part consisting of permanently settled properties known as reserved forests over which rights have been settled and recorded. The remaining area represents forests, the proprietary and other rights in which have still to be defined. It is in the direction of constituting permanently settled forest estates that the progress of the administration can best be gauged. In recent years the necessity of recording the rights of the State as well as those of the people, in or over forest produce has become more and more apparent, while experience has shown that the constitution of forests on any other basis, except as a preliminary to their speedy settlement as permanent State reserves, is open to grave objections. The policy of the Government has therefore been to determine what area of forest or waste land in each district or locality is necessary to meet in perpetuity the requirements of the people in timber, fodder, or other produce, and to provide as soon as possible for the strictly defined settlement and proper demarcation of the area of reserved forest. The improvement of the organization of State forests is, however, from the very nature of things a work of time. In a country like India containing vast forests where sylvicultural management is a modern institution—the development of which has to be brought into harmony with the customs and economy of the people. The first and by far the most important step towards the realization of a scientific scheme of management is a survey and legal settlement of those areas which it is intended to maintain permanently as forest. To this end parties of the Imperial Survey Department have of late years been engaged in mapping the forests in Madras, Burma, the Punjab, and the Central and Lower Provinces of Bengal. The Forest Survey Branch has surveyed, with a view to the preparation of working plans, large areas in the Punjab, Oudh, Berar, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma. Under a system recently introduced, both the nature of soil and of forest growing upon it are recorded on the maps. The information thus afforded will, doubtless, prove a valuable aid in the organization of forest working. The preparation of regular working plans has been actively proceeded with in some provinces, such as Lower Burma and Bengal. In others progress has been delayed either through an insufficiency of officers or by reason of the extra work involved in forest demarcation and settlement. But the importance of maintaining and increasing the outturn of forest produce from the more valuable areas and of providing in a methodical manner for the satisfaction of the needs of the people and the requirements of the agricultural communities is fully recognised.

There has in recent years been a very marked increase in the number of breaches of the forest rules brought to light and in the number of punishments awarded—an increase which is the natural outcome of the great extension in the area of forest controlled by Government and brought under the operation of the forest laws. It is also accounted for by the closer supervision and greater vigilance on the part of the protective staff. Three-fourths of the offences detected are of a sufficiently trivial nature to permit of their being compounded, and, as regards offences prosecuted before the courts, the high proportion of convictions obtained previous to 1889 has been since increased. It is however, by the institution of special measures for the prevention or suppression of fire that the future of the Indian forests must, in the main, be safeguarded. Expenditure under this head, successfully directed towards insurance, forms a wise investment. The annual cost of this protection is now about two and a half lakhs, or only one and a half per centum of the gross forest revenue. This revenue—amounting to 157 lakhs takes no account of the enormous value of the produce given away free to villagers and others. The income derivable from forests must of course be discounted by the very material amount of revenue, which would have been realized from the rental of lands now given to timber for grazing and agricultural purposes. The enormous influence of forest tracts on meteorological conditions must however be borne in mind. The cost of the Forest Services is somewhat above 33½ lakhs per annum. A proposal for increasing the forest staff in the executive and protective departments—which are said to be greatly unmanned—has been shelved by the Secretary of State, who, though not dissenting from them has advised their postponement on financial grounds. The quantity of produce annually yielded by the forests is going up by leaps and bounds. During the financial year 1891-92, no less than 167 million cubic feet of timber and fuel, and minor products (including bamboos) to the value of 4½ million rupees were obtained. The enormous supplies of produce at present utilized represent however but a fraction of what may be expected hereafter, when, by the opening out of the remoter forests by railways and roads and by more complete systems of working, it will become possible to more fully reap the annual increase. The handing over to the Forest Department the 2,000 acres of neglected timber at Tulsi on the principle of sharing the profits, is the only prudent course to take unless the Municipality desires to establish a Forest Department of its own.

THE announcement of Lord Reay's appointment as Under-Secretary for India will not occasion any surprise in this country, where it was expected that his party would have rewarded his services long ago. As Under-Secretary, however, there is little scope for the exercise of Lord Reay's abilities, and even his enemies will admit that he has but little power for evil. Mr. Russell, the late Under-Secretary for India, is to be Under-Secretary in the Home Department—an office where doubtless he will do well. He has long been regarded by his party as a rising man—a fact, which was proved by his appointment, when but thirty years of age, to the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. We do not know that anyone has yet prophesied that he will one day be Premier of England, as Mr. Disraeli did of Lord Rosebery; but so long as he is in Parliament it is not likely his name will be omitted from any Liberal Ministry. Unfortunately for himself and his party, he has not latterly enjoyed robust health; but he is not much past forty, and there may be years of good work in him yet. Mr. Asquith in him will find an energetic assistant. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has held this office since Mr. Gladstone distributed the portfolios in 1893, and so far as is yet known in this country, might have continued to do so. Ever since he entered Parliament in 1880, he has been employed in some official capacity—a fact which renders his resignation the more puzzling.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S appointment as British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran is a suitable reward for the successes in foreign diplomacy, which he has already achieved, and the appointment is likely to be both successful and popular. Sir Frank Lascelles' transfer to St. Petersburg as British Ambassador is but another step on the ladder of promotion, which he has well-deserved. Born fifty-three years ago, he entered the Diplomatic Service on completing his education in 1861, and ten years later was appointed second Secretary. From 1879 to 1886 he served as Agent and Consul-General in Belgium, and from that date till his appointment to Teheran in 1891 he was British Minister in Roumania.

MR. JAMES THEOBALD, whose painfully sudden death is reported in this morning's telegrams, had represented the Romford division of Essex in the Conservative interest since 1886. He was a son of the late Mr. James Theobald, of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, and was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took both the B.A. and M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Lord Reay has been appointed Under-Secretary for India in the place of Mr. Russell, who becomes Under-Secretary, Home Office, a post which has been just vacated by Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Sir Frank Lascelles, at present British Ambassador at Teheran, has been appointed British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

NEW MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Sir Mortimer Durand has been appointed British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, in the place of Sir Frank Lascelles.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN M.P.

Mr. James Theobald, member for Romford, has been killed while entering a tram, which was in motion.

LATEST FROM BATHURST.

Latest advices from Bathurst state that Gonjor, the stronghold of Fodisilahs, which was found by our blue-jackets to be deserted, was burned down by them. It is believed that the enemy have gone to Sarnyang, which places the West Indians are now marching upon to attack.

A BOER MANIFESTO.

Advices from the Cape state that M. Joubert has issued a Manifesto, in which he urges the Transvaal burghers not to emigrate to Mashonaland, thereby betraying their country and assisting Mr. Cecil Rhodes to extend the British Empire and stamp out the Transvaal, which their fathers with their blood set free from the British yoke.

P. W. D. CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Firebrace, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted eight months' leave; Major Selby, his Deputy, will officiate for him.

WHOLESALE RETIREMENTS.

Messrs. J. R. Reid, F. W. Porter, and A. McMillan, of the Civil Service in the N.-W. Provinces, have been permitted to resign with effect from April 1, May 5, and May 19, respectively.

INDIAN RAILWAY RETURNS.

Railway returns have been made up to February 25. They show an increase in the gross receipts of about one crore as compared with the corresponding period last year. The net gain to Government is likely to be between 75 and 80 lakhs on the whole twelve months.

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

A great public meeting was held at Kaiserbagh Baradari, Lucknow, on Friday evening, to protest against the non-inclusion of cotton goods in the New Tariff Bill.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—"That all classes of the inhabitants of Lucknow in public meeting assembled strongly protest against any tariff duty, which does not include English cotton goods, of all descriptions, and yarns as being unfair to India, and that the above resolution be at once wired to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department for submission at the next meeting of the Council, on the 9th inst." An additional resolution dealt with the Exchange Compensation question, but the European gentlemen present maintained that the introduction of such matter would materially weaken the meeting's efforts to deal with the cotton fabrics iniquity. Public opinion in Lucknow is unanimous that Lancashire goods should be included in the import duties.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this afternoon.

MARCH 10.

The Japan (extra) left here yesterday afternoon, for Bombay.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's. s. s. M. Bacquehem, from Kobe to Bombay, left Hongkong this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	99 7/8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 7/8
Bar Silver	27 5/16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		66,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	1,000.	
" "	Imports of Cotton	127,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton		1,800,000	"
" "	Surats	14,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London		8,000	"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	12	20 p.m.	91	14
Teheran	11	12	38 a.m.	1	13
Suez	11	2	20 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 11th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	11	33	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10.

10 p.m.	77·3

SUNDAY, March 11.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	79·5
2 p.m.	83·3
6 p.m.	81·9

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

At yesterday's Council meeting the Hon. Mr. Westland, in presenting the report of the Select Committee, said: The only alteration made in the substantive part of the Bill is to amend the section which relates to import from and export to Foreign European settlements in India. The section hitherto has applied only to those Foreign Settlements which lay upon the sea-coast, being intended to prevent the use of those settlements as untaxed ports of entry into India. In the more general form now given to the section Chandernagore will also be included, the territory in question being used as a means of evasion of the duties. We have carefully gone through the main alterations and first found it necessary to abandon the proposal made when the Bill was introduced to impose full five per cent. duty upon iron. Since the days of tariff of 1875 at least four large businesses of machinery manufacture have been established in India. Now imported machinery, we all accept as necessary to exempt. Any other course would be a tax on capital and would be a tax upon our own manufactures and a protection to competitors outside India, but if we allow machinery to be imported free it is obviously impossible to tax at five per cent. the materials, out of which our own machinery manufacturer constructed their machines, it seemed to us there was no way out of the difficulty but to reduce the tax on iron, and with it that on steel to its old figure of one per cent. The next main alteration is in that we have included paper among the articles that have to pay duty. This was recommended to us in more than one quarter among others by the Calcutta Trades Association. We received representation regarding particular articles on the tariff. We have judged these matters solely from a revenue point of view, that is we have not admitted as a ground for exemption the mere fact that it was possible to urge that the article taxed was in some of its uses applied as the raw material of an Indian industry. On the other hand we have steadily refused to listen to exhortations to regulate duties so as to produce some particular effect in changing or influencing the course of trade.

MR. PLAYFAIR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Playfair moved an amendment that the Bill be recommitted to the same Select Committee. He said the statement laid before the Council on Thursday discloses an estimated deficiency in the Budget of 1894-95 of 3½ crores of rupees while provisions for increased taxation do not amount to more than an estimated income of one crore and forty lakhs. Speaking for myself, he continued, I am wholly in the dark as to how Government intend to meet the balance amounting to over two crores, and without a more complete statement it is difficult to grasp the situation. I invite the Hon. Member to disclose his entire programme and explain how the balance to make up the large sum of Rs. 3½ crores is to be met and with regard to the rate of exchange calculated at 1s. 2d. per rupee to declare the amount of Council Bills the Secretary of State contemplates selling, and his intentions regarding the adjustment of arrears. I have no desire to add to the harassment that besets Government in connection with the present position of finances, but I felt it to be my duty to record my dissent in the report as to the exclusion of duties upon cotton piece-goods, yarns, and threads from the tariff schedule of the Bill. If taxation upon imports has become a necessity I am strongly of opinion that this should be levied without any exception or favour to any particular branches of trade. It was stated in this Council some years ago that the arguments in favour of abolishing the general import duties were even stronger than those which could be adduced in repect to the abolition of the cotton duties, that the maintenance of general import duties, if the cotton duties were abolished, would from every point of view, be open to great objection. It was further admitted that general import duties involved an amount of friction, scrutiny, and interference with trade incommensurate with revenue produced at that time and that their maintenance was inadvisable. If cotton duties were abolished I hold that the same arguments apply to-day, and I go further and maintain that friction may grow into an angry controversy arising from what may have an appearance of antagonism of interests between this country and England. If preference is now shown to the cotton manufacturers by exempting their goods from import taxation at a time when this country finds a difficulty in discovering ways and means to meet its financial engagements. It is inexplicable from a purely fiscal consideration that woollen from Bradford, iron from Stafford, hardware from Birmingham, and umbrellas from Glasgow should become subject to tariff while cottons from Manchester pass in free. After referring to the desire of the taxpayers he went on to say: Unwilling as I am to allude to the subject in this Council Chamber it is impossible to deny that there is a growing feeling in this country that Indian interests are being subordinated to Lombard Street on the one hand and Manchester on the other. It is believed, that through the influence of the former the Empire has been made to feel to the full the effects of the fall in the value of silver without being accorded liberty to deal with the situation as it appears to be in her best interests and that through dictation on the part of the latter she is now forbidden to find for herself a way out of a difficulty by imposing taxes upon herself. We have not a representative assembly to pronounce by vote upon these questions but we have public opinion, enlightened public opinion, both European and Native, and we have a free press and free discussion and there is a unanimous verdict from these sources averse to the decision that has brought the exemption of cotton manufactures from taxation. It is a feeling that is not likely to subside until Government uses its influence to have this cause of grievance removed.

MR. LEE WARNER.

Mr. Lee Warner said: My Lord I am junior member of one of the famous three divisions of your Lordship's Council and a humble recipient of a copy of the resolution which was passed at a public meeting on Thursday. The learned and able gentleman who proposed that resolution devoted much of his speech to an examination of duties and position of the official member who is not a member of the Executive Government. My mind at once reverted to the sittings in the old days and I wondered whether the supporters of the resolution would seat me in the upper, central, or lower regions. But I was reassured presently by observing that official members were credited with consciences—a satisfaction which was soon corrected by the learned gentleman's sum total. I cannot for myself conceive his voting against his convictions and passing the Act without amendment, s apt are we all, even the most learned, to denote dependence on me as independence, conscience and convictions as my conscience, and orthodoxy as my doxy, and heterodoxy your doxy. I trust whenever I vote in this Council or elsewhere I shall vote according to my own independent convictions and with full respect for the convictions of others, especially of large bodies of my fellow-countrymen. I agree with Mr. Playfair that so far as it is permissible to apply the phrase "public opinion" to supposed sentiments of several scores of millions (who are not aware that the question of imposing cotton duties is under discussion or aware of the existence of this Council). The articulate voice of India, whether European or Native, is unanimously raised against dictation from Lancashire, and in favour of the motion now before us. There are no doubt objections from even the Indian point of view to such duties and my own experience of the country induces me to believe that the action taken by Lord Ripon's Government found many supporters at the time whose consciences and convictions were above suspicion. But I admit that the Indian vote to-day is solidly cast in favour of the duties and perhaps justly so; but it is commonplace that questions of tariff and duties on trade and commerce concern Great Britain as well as India. It seems to me that British opinion on this subject is a factor in the decision that it is an adverse factor and that it is a potent factor; that it is a factor is a self-evident proposition. If then these three propositions are admitted that British opinion is a factor; an adverse factor and a powerful factor would it be prudent or statesmanlike on the part of this Council to insist upon passing a measure which would operate for a few weeks to the dislocation of trade and then be disallowed. That seems to me a question which not merely an official member of the Council who is not a member of the Government but also a non-official member must answer according to his conscience. I shall give effect to my own convictions, not as I am enjoined to do in the resolution I hold in my hand, by supporting the amendment of the Bill, but by recognising these two facts, first, that the Government must be fully conscious of strong opinion held in this country, and, secondly, that it must be presumed to know better than any other body of men what it can carry to a successful final issue at the present moment, I shall therefore support whatever measure Government may introduce.

Mr. Clogstoun also spoke in support of the original motion. The Hon'ble Messrs. Gangadhur Rao, Madhav, Chitnavis, and the Maharajas of Durbhanga and Ajudhya supported Mr. Playfair's amendment.

Mr. C. C Stevens in a long speech maintained that the official members were free to vote as they liked, but went on to say that in the peculiar position in which Government was placed he felt that he must vote against the amendment. He also appealed to Government to reconsider the incidence of income-tax.

Mr. Fazalbhai Visbram also supported the amendment.

IN DEFENCE OF EXEMPTION.

Mr. Evans said: This matter before the Council to-day is a matter of very great gravity. The difficulties of situation are very great, and I did not come here with a light heart in the belief that it is a simple thing to do one way or the other, but the situation as the Council will see is one which, so far as my experience goes, is quite unparalleled. This is the position, the financial member has shown us, of the financial statement and not of the whole Budget. It is sufficient for the purpose of establishing that it is necessary to raise money, and that there is a deficit of 3½ crores to be made up, and he proposes to meet this by levying general import duties exempting cotton and including a tax upon petroleum. The general import duties exclusively bring in about £1,200,000 and the petroleum duty brings £200,000, the total of that comes to £1,400,000 and the rest of the 3½ crores is unprovided for by taxation. It is not explained how this deficit is to be met, but one thing is apparent which cannot be denied, and that is that the only way in which it can be met is by absorbing what is called the Famine Fund or more accurately the Famine Surplus and making what are called retrenchments. I do not believe that there is a nation in Europe which is practically free in the settlement of its tariff. Commerce is an international interest, and no nation which seeks the maintenance of cordial relations with its neighbours imposes taxes upon their exports without due consideration. How much more is a British Indian Legislature bound to give some consideration to the feelings of Great Britain before it decides a question of tariff. I believe that feeling in United Kingdom is adverse to the imposition of cotton duties as being likely to react upon the general prosperity of British trade and commerce, in the maintenance of which, India as a great exporter of wheat, tea, and other articles consumed by the British operative, is directly interested. I lay great stress on the fact that two gentlemen who lately addressed a public meeting in this city, one of whom had sat in Parliament and the other had addressed many audiences at home, made no reference to any speeches delivered by them on the subject to English ears. I observe that some gentlemen in England who pose as the friends of India proceed to Manchester to discourse upon the subject of the Purundhar Bank, but never even in a stage whisper or utter a word in favour of cotton duties. I may be wrong but I assume that British public opinion is as strongly against the cotton duties as Indian opinion is in their favour. It is important then to enquire whether such an opinion is potent. It cannot be denied that her Majesty's Government have a right to disallow any measure passed in this Council. It is well-known that a discussion on Indian finances takes place every year, and that her Majesty's Government are then put upon their trial in respect of Indian financial administration. Is it conceivable, is it constitutional that the Secretary of State for India should allow a measure which he cannot successfully defend in Parliament? Your Lordship has heard from various non-official members and from Mr. Stevens how very strong and widespread feeling is alone amongst them. Mr. Clogstoun has by the light of his lively imagination come to the conclusion that he will yet see the country welcoming this shapeless and inadequate measure. With the exception of two gentlemen who have addressed the Council I think I may say that there is no one who doubts that if Government were left free in this matter neither they nor any sensible financiers would have opposed the cotton duties. The speaker then went into the history of duties combating the theory of protection and declaring the idea that the handloom weavers would be benefited in competition with Manchester to be absurd. He declined to believe that the Government of India had originated the measure, or that the Finance Minister was acting as a free agent. The non-official members had no desire to embarrass Government; but when the occasion was so scandalous, they had no option. The public feeling on the subject was exceedingly strong and bitter, and there was no sort of argument to be found that was likely to allay that feeling unless steps were taken to stop this injustice. The feeling of injury and discontent would spread, and there was an element of danger in the fact that the people of India recognise that the measure is no mere error of judgment. They sought to terminate the situation so as to avoid discredit to our rule which must result if this step be taken.

Mr. White and General Brackenbery also spoke against the amendment while Mr. Rai Behary Ghose supported it.

LORD ELGIN'S SPEECH.

The President closing the debate said: Before vote is taken on the amendment I desire to say only a very few words. I do not think that any good purpose would be served by my entering upon the general debate or renewing the arguments which my honble colleague who is in charge of the Bill has put before you in support of the proposal that the Bill now before the Council should be passed. Still less shall I enter upon any of the personal considerations which have come somewhat prominently before the Council on this occasion. I agree with the main points of the descriptions of individual responsibility which have been given by General Brackenbury. For myself, however, much I may regret that the first large measure which has come before the Council since I have had the honour of presiding here, is one that has given rise to so much dissatisfaction. I think there is no one who will doubt that my duty in the matter is plain. The point which I wish to impress upon the Council is this that it must not be supposed that those concerned in the government of the Indian Empire either in this country or in England were not aware that objections could be taken to the form of the proposals embodied in the Bill before the Council. Acts of Parliament prescribe the procedure by which decisions such as that involving the taxation arrived at and you may take it that all proper procedure has been faithfully observed, and that the Bill before us is the result of a decision constitutionally arrived at. At the same time we who have been entrusted with the government of India, have recognized that in a case like this where as in matters of taxation it is impossible to allow much time for the various stages of a Bill, it was our duty to obtain for ourselves and for her Majesty's Government all information available as to the course of public opinion in reference to this measure. It has been evident that very deepest interest has been taken in this measure by all sections of community and in all parts of the country, and I do not think I am exceeding my duty in saying that, so far as my observation goes, this keen interest has found an expression perfectly legitimate and not exceeding the limits of fair discussion I think I can assure you that the views entertained in this country to which public expression has been given before and since the introduction of this Bill have been communicated to the Secretary of State and fully considered by her Majesty's Government, and I am able further to state that if after an interval sufficient to judge of the position as affected by the Tariff Act, course of exchange and the other circumstances there is no improvement her Majesty's Government will be prepared to receive a further representation on the subject. In the meantime it has not been possible to alter the arrangements already announced, and it is therefore our duty to ask the Council to proceed now with the Bill and to pass it through its remaining stages.

The President having put the amendment to the Council, declared that the Noes had it. Messrs. Playfair, Evans, and Rash Behary Ghose asked for a division with the result that Mr. Harvey James, the Legislative Secretary, announced that there were seven for and eleven against the amendment, not including the President, the amendment was therefore lost, and Mr. Westland's motion that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, was carried.

The Bill was then passed into law.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY BRANCH RE-ORGANIZED.

A number of ladies and gentlemen met together at Government House, Malabar Point, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at the special request of her Excellency Lady Harris, to assist her in re-organizing the above Branch. The proceedings were opened by her Excellency Lady Harris, in the chair, with the following remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having undertaken to re-organize the Bombay General Branch of the National Indian Association, I have asked you all to meet here to help me in carrying out my scheme. I will tell you, in as few words as possible, what that scheme of re-organization is. The original branch, as you know, has died out. It is said, on account of the ladies' branch having absorbed all the work and interest. If this is the case, it speaks well for the energy of the ladies, and it is to be hoped, that as many of them as *can* will now join the general branch as offering a wider scope for usefulness. I need hardly say a good working committee is most necessary. One composed of about fifteen members should be sufficient to start with. I am willing, if you all wish it, to fill the post of president, and I propose Mrs. Edward Candy for the post of vice-president, Mrs. Dimmock for that of honorary secretary, and Mr. Chichgur for that of honorary treasurer. Will those in favour of this, hold up their hands. (After the show of hands.) I think that is fairly unanimous. We find in Poona one English secretary quite sufficient. If the work in Bombay should prove too much for one person, it will be easy to elect an assistant secretary later on.

I shall be now glad to hear any suggestions you may have to make. Sir Jamsetjee, have you any remarks to make?

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy answering in the negative Mr. Bhownuggree was called upon, and suggested, after some preliminary remarks regarding the activity of the London National Indian Association that in addition to the social gatherings held with the object to bring Europeans into closer contact with the natives of the country, the new branch might in its educational capacity, with advantage, organize a series of scientific lectures, to extend over a year or more, on such subjects as botany, chemistry, history, &c. Lecturers could be chosen from members of the Bombay University. Such instruction, he thought, would be especially valuable to ladies of this country; their education often being to start with not very thorough, they would gladly seize this opportunity of enlarging their minds. As there would be no compulsion to attend all the lectures ladies would be free to attend only those they had a taste for and as it suited their convenience, and if it were found that any of those attending the lectures were anxious to obtain certificates of proficiency, examinations might be arranged for, and such certificates granted. Mr. Bhownuggree said he only threw out these suggestions that they might be considered eventually by the committee.

Her Excellency Lady Harris said that she fully concurred with what Mr. Bhownugree said with regard to social intercourse, and she would be glad to see some effort made on the part of influential natives of the country towards welcoming and entertaining English visitors to their country in much the same way as the London National Indian Association receives and befriends Indian travellers and students. With regard to the scientific lectures she was afraid they would hardly be appreciated. Such stupendous subjects would be enough to alarm most ladies, and she felt that having ventured to attend one lecture they would never be induced to attend again! Her Excellency however was in favour of a more entertaining and lighter form of lecture, such as, descriptions of personal travels and experiences, short historical sketches? &c. These, she thought, might be amusing as well as instructive.

Mr. R. M. Sayani on being appealed to, observed that the subject under discussion was too large to enter upon at such short notice, and might be conveniently left to the working committee. For his part, he did not think that lectures, which might be considered a higher and advanced form of study, could possibly be of any service to any one not previously thoroughly grounded in preliminary education. Much more, he thought, was to be gained by social communion and interchange of thought. The best and most lasting lessons of life were learnt in this way all the world over; and would prove far more practical and valuable than any amount of book learning. It remained to be seen what the funds at the disposal of he branch amounted to before discussing any larger undertaking. In conclusion all details might be safely left in the hands of the working committee.

A book having been meanwhile circulated among those present, in which to enter their names, and whether willing to serve upon the working committee it was found that the requisite number had been obtained, and the new committee stands as follows:—President, Her Excellency, Lady Harris, C. I.; vice-president, Mrs. E. T. Candy; honorary treasurer, Mr. Chichgur; honorary secretary, Mrs. Dimmock; members, Miss Abbott, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Mr. Dady D. Ghandy, Mr. Babaji Gopall, Mrs. Walter Hughes, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, and Mr. Tribhowandass Manguldas Nathoobhoy.

It was decided to ask the following gentlemen to be also members of the committee:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Mr. G. Cotton, and Mr. Budrudin Tyabji.

After a vote of thanks to her Excellency for her unabated interest in the welfare of the people of this country the meeting was concluded, and a meeting of the new committee called for the 22nd instant.

YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP RACES.

The first race for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Challenge Cup took place on Saturday afternoon. The following seven boats were entered:—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by.
Melody	Lugger	John B K Macbeth.
Senta	Cutter	Surgeon-Major H W Boyd.
Janetta	Lugger	Col F Firebrace.
Isca	Cutter	M C Turner.
LaMascotte	Lateen	J Westall.
Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S C M Smith.
Red Rose	Lateen	Col F Ryley.

The course sailed was, from the Pilot Schooner, round the Karanja South buoy, the Sunk Rock, and back to the Pilot Schooner anchored off Apollo Bunder; twice round. Owing to the strength of the wind and tide the start was rather irregular but the gun went off at 3-30 p.m. sharp. The Melody not being in position crossed the line three minutes late, but made up one third of that time in the first round. Some of the yachts tacked immediately after rounding the Karanja South buoy, but the Red Rose kept on the starboard tack, and was first to round Sunk Rock. The yachts passed the flagship in the first round in the following order:—

	H.	M.	Secs.
Red Rose	4	58	0
Janneta	5	1	39
Melody	5	3	45
Senta	5	13	0
LaMascotte	5	17	30
Isca	5	27	0

The Mannikin gave up the contest. The race terminated as under.

	H.	M.	Secs.
Janetta	1	25	40
Red Rose	1	29	10
Melody	1	25	15

The other boats came in the following order:—Senta, LaMascotte, and Isca.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Amir of Kabul recently suggested that an opportune date for commencing the work of delimitation on the Afghan Frontier would be immediately after the Nauroz, which falls on the 21st inst. This coincided with the views of the Government of India, and the necessary arrangements are now being made. Three delimitation officers have been appointed for the Khyber, Kuram and Baluchistan borders, respectively. The Political Officer in the Khyber will be in charge of that portion of the work, making his headquarters at Landi Kotal Westward from the Sitsobi Pass at the head of the Bara Valley practically nothing will require to be done, as the border line follows the crest of the hills to the Safed Koh overlooking the Kuram Valley. Eastwards from Landi Kotal a line will be drawn to the Kabul river at Sinalzai, a few miles below Fort Dakka and Lalpura. The Political Officer will be accompanied by a surveyor, and have a small escort of the Khyber Rifles. From Smatzai to the southern extremity of Chitral above Asmar the boundary will be the range of hills which divides the Mohmand country from Bajour.

The Punjab Exhibition at Lahore, was closed on Thursday by Major-General Lord Frankfort. It has been a great success, the number of visitors since the opening being nearly nineteen thousand. The gate money realised was nearly Rs. 5,000, and the sales effected during the exhibition amount to about Rs. 27,000.

The Madras Government has ordered the Inspector-General of Jails, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue and the Inspector-General of Police to sit as a Committee with a view to introducing the "black-mark system" in their Departments as a mode of punishment and to abolish the present fine system.

A news-letter from Jellalabad states that Colonel Muhammad Afzul Khan, British Agent at Kabul, is being transferred from Kabul owing to illness, and Muhammad Uslam Khan, Kazi, C.M.G., officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, is expected to be appointed to officiate. The latter gentleman has, however, heard nothing of the matter, so we very much doubt the truth of the report.

For true Orientalism we must go to our friends in England. A London contemporary says that Mrs. Besant is at present in India, preaching Theosophy, and "being entertained by Princes and saluted by sacred elephants." She wishes, it is said, to be called "Annie Bai," which the writer carefully explains is equivalent to Sister Anne.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 10th February, were for passengers, ect., Rs. 67,314-14-6, and for goods, etc., Rs. 57,051-3-1, making altogether Rs. 1,24,366-1-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 119-3-10. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,49,761-11-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143-9-5.

The East Indian Railway earnings, week ended 24th February, were Rs. 11,65,411. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,13,036. Increase, Rs. 1,52,375. Miles open, week ended 24th February 1894, 1,610¼. Per mile open, week ended 24th February, 1894, Rs. 724. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 629. Increase, Rs. 95. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 24th February, 1894, Rs. 9,68,951. From 1st January, 1893, to 24th February, 1983, Rs. 79,15,987. Increase Rs. 11,52,964.

The Tarkishwar Railway earnings, week ended 24th February, were Rs. 7,386. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 5,281. Increase, Rs 2,105. Miles open week ended 24th February, 1894, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open week ended 24th February, 1894, Rs. 332. Corresponding period of last year, Rs. 237. Increase, Rs. 95. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 25th February, 1894, Rs. 48,655. From 1st January, 1893, to 24th February, 1893, Rs. 47,899. Increase, Rs. 756.

The Communications which have been passing between the Government of India and the Amir of Kabul regarding the demarcation of certain portions of the North-West frontier are likely to have direct result almost immediately. The details of the arrangement which Sir Mortimer Durand concluded are to be worked out on the spot in the Khybe, Kuram, and South-Western Baluchistan. In these parts all is plain sailing, for the line to be laid down is clearly defined on the maps. Waziristan presents, of course, more difficulties than all the rest put together; but as his Highness Abdur Rheman is desirous of having this border laid out finally, the Government of India should include it also in the operations of the next few weeks. This is the more necessary as the malcontent sections of the Mahsuds have been giving trouble, and nothing would be so effective in bringing them to their bearings as a Joint Commission travelling through Wana and further northward, with an escort of strength sufficient to deal with any roving bands of raiders.

The latest news received regarding operations, in the Abor country throws some light on the cutting up the guns at Bordak, and the capture of Captain Maxwell's reserve stores. It is stated that the nominally friendly tribesmen who had been engaged to carry supplies to Damro, upon which the main body had advanced, raised objections when ordered to march. On coercion being applied they turned on the small detachment at Bordak, who were taken by surprise and cut to pieces before they could form up for combined resistance. Every Abor carries a dah, so it can be easily understood how 200 or 300 of them could overpower sixteen sepoys. Captain Maxwell, it may be added, had eight days' supplies for his 400 men when he left Bordak, on February 22nd. He had four marches to make before reaching Damro, the principal Abor village. Nothing has since been heard of his movements, as communication with him was impossible after the Bordak affair; but he should have been able to hold his own, though this men may have been on short rations. The first thing to be done is to open communication with him; but this has been difficult, as the river Dihong has been in flood. The weather has now cleared, and the river is falling. The measures so far taken are as fallows:—100 sepoys were sent up to Dihong on the 5th instant, 60 more on the 6th and a similar number on the 8th; while reinforcements of 300 rifles have been ordered to Sadiya, which is the base of operations on the Brahmaputra. It has been impossible to obtain trustworthy information by means of spies, as these are afraid to venture far into the Abor country. Pasighat on the western bank of the Dihong, one march south of Bordak, can be reached by boat from Sadiya, but there are rapids above this point, and Captain Maxwell is supposed to be east of the river. It is not yet known whether his column had heavy fighting on their way to Damro, but in any case every effort will be made to join hands with him, as the loss of his reserve stores must have cramped his movements.

The Court-Martial on Captain Percy-Smith was resumed on Wednesday. The case for the prosecution having closed, the defence called witnesses to prove that the practice of inflicting summary corporal punishment on followers has been in vague in batteries of the Contingent since 1863, but the authority under which this was done could not be quoted. Counsel for the prisoner then addressed the court, contending that his acts could not be considered to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, having regard to the circumstances, and could not constitute a charge under section 40 of the Army Act. The punishment inflicted on the syce was sanctioned by the custom of the service. The prosecution had made no attempt to prove that the custom was illegal. Aurungabad was not shown to be a cantonment to which the Army Regulations of India could apply, as that Act refers to order by the Commander-in-Chief, whereas the Contingent is regulated in matters of discipline and administration by the Viceroy, acting through the Resident. The second charge, of assaulting the moochee, was clearly not an offence under Section 40 of the Army Act, and was merely a civil offence.

A time-expired man of the Northumberland Regiment died at the trooping depot Karachi on Saturday last of a surfeit, not of lampreys, but of prawns. The unfortunate man ate three large plates of the above delicacy and drank three-quarts of stout, dying shortly after in great agony.

The European who a short time back absconded in a mysterious way from the Delhi dak bungalow is wanted by the police. It would appear that prior to his disappearance from the station he went to the Brigade office and made himself out to be ill and in great financial difficulty, and by his begging induced the Brigade Major to advance him Rs. 20 for current expenses, *viz* to pay his bill at the dak bungalow and pay his railway fare to his home at Mount Abu. The box which he left at the dak bungalow has been taken over by the police, and search is being made for the man, who, by the way, gave his name out to be G. R. Skinner. While the man stayed at the dak bungalow he appeared to be in a very disturbed state of mind.

A serious carriage accident happened to Mr. W. De Rozario at Lahore on Monday night. He was returning from the Montgomery Hall alone in his mail phaeton, and when near the manegerie the mare, which had been rather troublesome, swerved sharply, with the result that he was thrown in front and both wheels of one side of the conveyance passed over his chest. The pony bolted and soon overturned the trap. Mr. De Rozario was able to give chase and assist in freeing the animal from harness. He then got into a passing barouche to go home, and the injuries beginning to tell, collapsed. It was at first feared that the mishap would have a fatal ending. Doctors Roe, Coates and Burton Browne attended. One rib was broken, and he was badly bruised, but there appears to be no internal disorder, at all events of any serious nature, and he is doing well.

The sudden attack by a party of Abors upon Bordak, a post on the line of communication between Sadia and the camp of the expeditionary force, shows that the tribesmen have not yet abandoned all idea of hostility. Some description of the route taken will best explain the present unexpected position. Three rivers drain into the Brahmaputra from the hill country north of Sadiya running parallel with each other from north to south. These are the Dibong, the Sessiri and the Dihong. The column under Captain Maxwell took the road up the bed of the Dibong, the most easterly of the three, their first objective being the old Abor village of Bomjour between 30 and 40 miles from Sadiya. This was reached without opposition, and an advance was then made on January 20th upon Dampuk, still further to the north. After a ten-miles march, in which ambuscading was unsuccessfully attempted by the Abors, the force found its way blocked by a strong stockade 1,000 yards in length. This was stormed in very gallant fashion and the enemy fled, leaving Dampuk deserted. That village was occupied the next day, and it was intended to march westwards from it to Silluk, but the Sessiri was found to be in flood and the column had to return to Bomjour. From that village a move was made on January 27 at right angles to the course of the rivers; the Sessiri was crossed without much trouble, and Silluk was taken after some casual fighting. By this time the tribesmen were growing dispirited, and some days were spent in interviews with various headmen, who professed their intention of offering no further resistance. It was, however, considered desirable to march still further into the hills and to visit Dumro the principal village, which lies in the Dihong Valley. Accordingly a move was made on February 10th to Membo, where another halt was called. On the 18th the final advance upon Dumro began, and since then we have had no news of Captain Maxwell's progress. His first march was to have been to Padu, and his second to Bordak on the Dihong river. He was timed to reach Dumro on February 24th or 25th, and after a short stay there to begin his return march, arriving at Sadiya on Saturday. He apparently left some stores at Bordak with a guard of 15 sepoys under a subadar of the Naga Hills Military Police. All went well until February 27, when this detachment was surprised and destroyed, only one Gurkha escaping by swimming across the Dihong. As Bordak was an important link in the chain of communications messengers cannot get either to or from Captain Maxwell, but it is unlikely that anythig serious has happened to the main force with him. The Abors seem to have waited until he was well on his way to Dumro, and then to have doubled back upon Bordak. A small force will probably be sent up the Dihong river to reopen communications with Captain Maxwell, and replace the captured stores.

At Nagpore, on Thursday morning the Chief Commissioner, in the presence of a distinguished assembly, laid the foundation stone of a new Town Hall for the city of Nagpore, to be called the MacDonnel Town Hall. The Municipal address was read by Rai Bahadur Narain Swami, as President of the Municipal Committee. The Town Hall is to be built on the site of the old black basalt palace of the Bhousla Rajas, which was accidentally burnt down some thirty years ago. Rs. 11,000 has been already spent on the foundation and plinth, the work having been originally commenced more than twenty years ago, but for some years the work was abandoned. During the recent rule of Sir Antony MacDonnell the citizens of Nagpore pressed the matter on his attention, and Sir Antony, on sanctioning the proposal and granting them the site, which had been authoritatively declared Government property, made it a condition that the Committee undertake to make for the benefit of the citizens of Nagpore a handsome public garden or square, and that a suitable sum of money be subscribed in Nagpore to enable the Committee to carry out this design in an effective manner. The Committee have now been able to comply with this condition, owing to the handsome subscriptions of Rs. 10,000 from Raja Rajhuji Rao Bhousley, of Rs. 5,000 from the Sausthaulk Minor, and of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Tata, Manager of the Empress Mills; and Mr. Woodburn has sanctioned the completion of the project, and has further granted a sum from Provincial revenues for furnishing the hall. The Chief Commissioner, in replying to the Municipal address, expressed his gratification at laying the foundation stone of a building which was certainly required by such an important city as Nagpore, the centre and administrative capital of the Central Provinces.

A case of considerable interest has just been decided in the court of Mr. J. Robinson, Extra Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Charles Heard, lately an employe of Messrs. Gillon and Co., from whose service he was discharged and now said to be connected with a Calcutta so-called society paper, *The Sunday Times* was charged with an attempt at extortion. About a month ago one of the directors of

LEVY OF THE NEW TARIFF DUTIES IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday morning the Customs Authorities here received a telegraphic message from Calcutta stating that the Bill to amend the l w relating to Customs Duties had been passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, and authorising the immediate levy of import duties. In accordance with these instructions, the duties were levied, and Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector of Bombay, issued the subjoined notice:—

The following orders are issued with the sanction of the Commissioner of Customs:—The Town Custom House in the Fort, and the Branch Custom House at the Docks, will be open for the transaction of general business from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m., on ordinary week days, except Saturdays and half-holidays, on which days they will be closed at 2 p.m. This order does not interfere with the present arrangement for passing goods through the gates on import or export.

Payment of duty will be received in the Cash Department up to 3 p.m. on ordinary days, and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays, and half-holidays other than those on which the Bank of Bombay is closed, when no collections will be received. All payments on account of bills entered in permanent deposit must be made before 1 p.m. on ordinary days and before 12 noon on Saturdays and half-holidays.

The public are required further to take notice that the Customs Treasury cannot undertake to give change as a rule, and that they should, therefore, come provided as nearly as possible with the exact amounts of any payments they may have to make.

(Sd.) J. M. Campbell,
Bombay, March 10. Collector of Customs.

Customs Procedure for the Clearance of Imports owing to the re-imposition of Import Duties, the following procedure which has received the sanction of the Commissioner of Customs, is laid down for the clearance of dutiable goods landed at the Docks or at the Carnac Bunder.

Importers will present their bills of entry in duplicate at the Town Custom House for number from the ship's manifest. After number has been taken, the importer will proceed with his invoices and samples, if any to the Dock's Custom House where the Assistant Collector will give order for such examination and weighment of the goods as that officer may consider necessary to ensure that they correspond with the declaration. Examination and weighment of goods landed at the Docks will ordinarily be made in the following sheds of the Victoria and Prince's Docks:—

C. Jetty shed L.	Prince's Dock.
2 6 13	Victoria Dock.

But when practicable, weighment will also be made in the sheds into which goods are discharged. Appraisement of goods will be ordinarily made in the Docks Custom House, but when necessary and possible without risk to the revenue, it will also be made in the sheds into which the goods are discharged. After the goods have been examined, weighed, and assessed for duty, the importer will prepare a duty bill or triplicate copy of the bill of entry, and present it with the original to the Import Department, Town Custom House, for check and signature by the Assistant Collector. After payment of duty in the Cash Department the original and duplicate will be presented in the Import Department for check and comparison and the Assistant Collector's signature will be obtained on the duplicate which will be returned to the importer. The importer will then take this duplicate to the Dock's Custom House, for the signature of the Assistant Collector to the order that the goods are out of Customs charge.

In the case of dutiable goods landed at the Carnac Bunder the procedure will be the same as above, except, that as far as possible the examination weighment and assessment for duty will be made at that Bunder. As regards free goods landed at the Docks and at Carnac Bunder, after manifest and index numbers have been taken at the Town Custom House the bill of entry will be taken to the docks for completion after such examination as may be considered necessary. In the case of free goods landed at the other Bunders the bills of entry will be completed at the Town Custom House. In the case of vessels discharging in the stream, dutiable goods must for the present be landed at the Carnac Bunder when the Town Bunder is opened it will be optional with the importer to land dutiable goods at the Town or Carnac Bunder with the exception of wines and spirits which must be landed at the Carnac Bunder only.

J. M. Campbell,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Vandravandass Purshotumdass in the chair.

Before the commencement of the proceedings the chairman said that he was really sorry that they had lost one of their best colleagues in the death of Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Moolji. The deceased gentleman was well-known to everybody as he took a leading part in all public matters. He also took great interest in the welfare of the shareholders of the three mills, of which he was one of the agents. Some time ago he sent a petition to the Government regarding the adulteration of *Ghee*. He also established a dispensary in connection with the three mills which would shortly be opened for use. The chairman was very sorry that they had lost one of their best colleagues.

The following report of the directors was approved and adopted:—Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you their Twelfth Annual Report of the working of your Mill for the year ended 31st December, 1893. The annexed balancesheet and profit and loss statement, which are duly audited as usual, exhibit a very favourable result, taking into consideration the very trying times under which the Mill Industry of Bombay has passed and is yet passing through. Out of the profit of Rs. 1,33,409-8-4, including Rs. 36,185-4-0 from last year's balance, your directors have paid an interim dividend in October last, of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, which amounted to Rs. 45,000. They now recommend a like sum to be paid for the second half-year ended 31st December, 1893, which will absorb Rs. 45,000; to be written off to depreciation for wear and tear of machinery account, Rs. 33,000; to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 10,409-8-4. To meet the growing competition in the local industry, and to place our Mill on the best footing possible, your directors have added further machinery for the improvement in the spinning and weaving departments and they have also ordered out some more looms of different sizes and eleven ring frames. You are no doubt aware that one of our esteemed colleagues, Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee died last October. In him your directors have lost a very energetic and hard-working coll borator. His untimely death has deprived your Board of his wise counsels in the affairs and conduct of your Mill. Your directors have app inted Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee as an ex-officio director in place of Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee deceased in terms of the articles of Association, Section 92. In compliance with clause 98 of the articles of Association, Messrs Vundravundas Purshotumdas and Vudravundas Ramji retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to confirm the appointment, made by the Board of Mr. Gordhundas Kursondas as a Director. You are also requested to confirm the app intment made by the Board, of Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Metha as an Auditor of the Company in place of Mr. Faki jee Muncherjee Patel who died last year, and who served, so well and zealously, your Company as an Auditor since the starting of your Mill. The property of your Mill is insured against risk of fire for the sum of Rs. 12,30,500, and cotton, yarn, cloth and stores, for the sum of Rs. 4,20,000, aggregating Rs. 16,50 500.

The usual resolutions about the dividend, the appointment of directors and auditors, embodied in the report, being passed, the proceedings terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th March, 1894.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·871
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	66·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·3
Minimum do do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind *	N, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	315

* From midnight to midnight.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

COOKING COMPETITION AMONGST PARSEE GIRLS.

The useful culinary art is receiving much attention in the six schools managed by the committee of the Parsee Girls' School Association and the indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. Darashaw B. Chichgar, is to be complimented on the successful results attained by the girls of the schools in this direction. His efforts have been productive of much good, for not only has the art been taught to hundreds of pupils but interest in the subject has been largely awakened in so-called "civilised" and "educated" Parsee girls. The other day Lord Harris, speaking at the prize-distribution of the Byculla Education Society's Schools, remarked that it seemed to him to redound to the credit of the school, that cookery (an accomplishment which no doubt many of the girls would have to think of in after life) was one of the subjects taught. The words of his Excellency would no doubt tend to stimulate the interest of the Parsee girls in cookery. The committee first took up the subject in good earnest about six years ago, and had the satisfaction of seeing that their labour has not been spent in vain when the examination of the girls was held last week. There are at present over a thousand girls receiving education in the schools situated in different localities. The parents and friends of the children were invited on Friday to witness the examination of the girls in the different branches of studies imparted on the Kindergartan system. The examination was held in the Allbless Baugh and Mr. Darashaw Chichgar had left nothing undone to secure the comfort of those who witnessed the proceedings. The result of the examination was satisfactory on the whole and the parents of the children must have been delighted to find that no pains had been spared by the teachers to impart thorough practical knowledge. Mr. Darashaw Chichgar upon whom has devolved the very arduous task of honorary secretary of the committee informed the assembly that several distinguished European visitors and "globe-trotters" when visiting the schools, spoke in very high terms of the efficient way in which the education was being imparted. A vote of thanks was accorded to the committee for their disinterested labours.

The examination, which commenced on Friday, was continued on Saturday, on which day her Excellency Lady Harris honoured the schools by her presence. Seventeen Parsee ladies, belonging to well-known families, were appointed to conduct the examination and act as judges and forty-two girls took part in the competition. The Allbless looked at its best being beautifully decorated for the occasion. About 500 Parsee ladies were present. The lady-examiners had prepared a *menu*, containing certain *viands* which the girls were asked to cook. They were also asked to make different kinds of bread, cakes, and preserves, and prepare a few dishes of fowls, vegetables, and some native sweet-meats. The dishes when ready were laid out on a table and were pronounced by the examiners to be of excellent taste and cooked in a manner, which would do credit even to a professional chef. The examiners then distributed prizes to the girls according to their respective merits. The prize fund was contributed to by several ladies. Lady Harris was conducted by Mr. Chichgar over the place where cooking operations were carried on. Her Excellency watched with interest the making of bread by one of the girls while a number of other girls sang a Kindergarten song describing the process of preparing and baking the bread. Her Ladyship also took delight in watching the preparation of several dainty dishes by the girls, who were congratulated by Lady Harris upon their efficiency in the culinary art. Her Ladyship "sampled" a particular preparation of wheat flour called *sonia*. She expressed her satisfaction at what she had seen, and intimated her appreciation of the efforts of a juvenile band from the New High School, which played a selection of music during the afternoon. The Committee expressed their heart-felt thanks to her Excellency for gracing the occasion with her presence. A Parsee girl presented Lady Harris before leaving with a superb bouquet of flowers. After the prizes had been distributed the children partook of the viands which they had themselves prepared. Mrs. Heerjibhoy Framjee Davur then made a long and able speech, touching upon the advantages of female education, and thanked the committee of the Association for their zeal and labours in the cause. She concluded by referring to the loss sustained by the Institution by the death of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee who was an ardent advocate of female education, towards the furtherance of which he had worked with zeal and energy. Mr. Darashaw Chichgar replied in short but suitable terms, laying stress on the necessity of developing culinary art side by side with the mental and physical education of the students of the schools.

MAMLUTDARS AND THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the list of business to be brought forward at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council, I find that one honourable member seems to give his adhesion to the suicidal and unreasonable recommendation of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha respecting the inclusion of Mamlatdars in the Provincial Civil Service. If the aim of those who pose as the champions of native interest is to brand that service with a mark of even greater inferiority as compared with the higher European Services, than what it will bear under the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. They may well join in the misguided and in some measure interested agitation for widening the entrance to that Service so as to admit a class of public servants, some of whom commence their official careers on a salary of Rs. 10 and less, with the smallest modicum of general culture. Are these gentlemen to become our Collectors and Judges? Will not the whole Service be looked down upon as the present Subordinate Services are?

If the Provincial Civil Service is to be any real gain to the Natives of India, the gulf between it and the Indian Civil Service should be narrowed as much as possible by confining the forces to men of high culture, merit, and ability.

The simplest plan for attaining that object would seem to be to throw open one-half or two-thirds of the appointments to a competition quite as severe and searching as the competitive examination held in England for recruiting the Indian Civil Service and to reserve the remainder for men of proved merit and ability in the Subordinate Judicial and Revenue Services and in the learned professions and also for the representatives of those communities which, though capable of producing useful and efficient public servants, have not yet developed an aptitude for passing examinations.—Yours, &c.,

COMMON SENSE.

Bombay, March 10.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE LEPER ASYLUM.

On Friday afternoon, at the Leper Home, Matunga, a number of gentlemen, (with whom were two ladies) representatives of all classes of the community, assembled to witness the examination of the little school for the leper children inmates of the home, and the distribution of the prize awards. Twenty-three boys and six girls in various stages of leprosy were seated on benches in the open air with their teacher, who is also a leper. The visitors, after greeting their friends and looking over the premises took their seats in front of the children.

Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, opened the proceedings by calling upon Mr. Taki, the Deputy Educational Inspector, to examine the children in reading, writing, geography, and singing all in Marathi, and all, of course, in a small way. Mrs. Acworth then performed the pleasing duty of distributing the awards. The children were pleased with the lady's kind manner and needless to say they were gratified with their prizes which consisted of toys for the boys and ornaments for the girls. The gentlemen present voluntarily got up a subscription among themselves amounting to Rs. 115 to give all the inmates of the Home a treat on the following day. The children, though some of them were sorely afflicted with the disease, appeared to be very happy; and they had every appearance of being well cared for, and were a credit to Dr. Choksy and his assistants. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff of Bombay, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Acworth. In a few brief words he reminded them of what Mr. Acworth had done in the matter of providing a comfortable home for the homeless lepers of Bombay, and for making it possible for them to see all that they saw that afternoon. Mrs. Acworth had come a long distance from her home to the Leper Home and by her presence had greatly pleased the young people. The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. Mr. Acworth for himself and Mrs. Acworth thanked the visitors for their presence and for the trouble they had taken in coming out such a long distance at that early hour in the afternoon to attend so humble a ceremony. We understand that this little school will in future receive a grant-in-aid from the Joint Schools Committee. After the prize-giving the gentlemen present accompanied Mr. Acworth round the Asylum, which accommodates at present 293 lepers.

THE IMPORT TARIFF BILL.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT CAWNPORE.

An indignation meeting was held at the station theatre, Cawnpore, on Tuesday last, to protest against the exemption of cotton from the import duties.

The chairman, the Hon. Mr. W. E. Cooper, in opening the proceedings, said: Gentlemen,—We are met here to-night to consider the steps that should be taken by us with regard to the Indian Tariff Bill, which was introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council a few days ago. The Bill is now in the hands of the Select Committee, and in the ordinary course of events it will pass into law on Saturday next, the 10th current. The Bill, as doubtless most of us know, provides for the re-imposition of the import duties, an indirect form of taxation, which, if resorted to in its entirety, would fall with a very light touch on practically the entire population of India, on the classes and the masses alike, and for this reason it is perhaps the least objectionable, or, I might even say, the most popular form of taxation that can be adopted. This particular Bill, however, falls far short of being popular, because of its very partial character, and because the sum that Government expects to realise under it, owing to the exemption of certain articles from the tariff, is little more than a third of the expected deficit for the year, a deficit which is as much as three and a-half crores of rupees. But when we consider the uncertainty of the future with regard to the value of silver, the ever-increasing obligations of Government in respect to the Home Charges which must be met in gold, and the embarrassed state of the finances of the country, there is, it would appear, every probability of some still more serious deficit before us, and the danger that the Government will have to resort to direct taxation, as one of the means of restoring the financial equilibrium. The Finance Minister, in introducing the Bill, estimated the revenue derivable from the proposed measure at Rx. 14,00,000 or 1 4-10 crores of rupees or something over two crores short of the declared deficit, and as it would appear that he himself is in doubt as to the manner in which this enormous sum is to be provided, there is naturally grave cause for anxiety for the future, and a feeling of indignation that Government has failed to relieve its necessities by neglecting to apply the operations of the Tariff Bill to all classes of merchandise. In one part of Mr. Westland's statement, the other day, to Council, he says: "Her Majesty's Government agree with the Government of India in thinking that it is undesirable at the first introduction at least to impose a higher duty than this (5 per cent.), but they are not prepared at present to sanction the inclusion of cotton yarns or cotton fabrics among the articles declared liable to duty." Now, gentlemen, if we accept this as it stands the Government of India is clearly responsible for having voluntarily abandoned this source of revenue and sacrificed the interests of the country. I, however, hardly think that anyone of us here to-night believes for a moment that the Government of this country of its own free-will exempted cotton goods from the Bill. No, gentlemen, cotton interests have again been at work in Parliament, and India has once more been sacrificed to Lancashire. They have, however, thrown a sop to Indian manufactures in the shape of duty-free machinery for our mills, but we don't want it. We are quite willing to pay a tax on English machinery imported to work up our home-grown cotton, but, on the other hand, we claim that foreign cotton goods must not come in free. Now, gentlemen, let us come to figures, and see what Government has been obliged to abandon at the bidding of Lancashire. The total imports of merchandise into British India average 70 crores of rupees annually; of this there are two items that should be excluded from the tariff, viz., 1, Railway Material; 2, Imported Coal. We rely on the extension of our railways for the development of the internal and external trade of the country, for greater facilities for intercommunication, and lastly, but not least, for strategical purposes and for the defence and safety of this Great Empire. Coal also must not be interfered with, as our Western manufacturers and the great steam-ship companies at our ports on the other side of India, on whom we rely for the development of our external trade, must have it, and have it in abundance. These two items aggregate about 4½ crores annually, and there is left about 65 crores worth of goods that might be taxed. If we cast our eyes over the 56 items that make up these 65 crores worth of merchandise, there is not a man among us who could in fairness propose the exclusion of scarcely a single item beyond the two I have mentioned. (The statistical tables are at your disposal if any gentlemen would care to glance through them.) In being compelled, then, to abandon the cotton goods, the annual value of which is about 30 crores, only 35 crores remain, but even this amount is again reduced by the exemption of machinery and mill work, which obviously could not be taxed if cotton goods came in without duty, and Government thus finds itself with the insignificant sum of something over 30 crores instead of 65 crores available for taxation. Let us ask ourselves, gentlemen, why should cotton goods not be taxed when practically everything else is liable to duty. The old Customs Act did not put these goods on a different footing, and, indeed, it was only a few years ago that it was thought necessary to retain them on the list of taxable articles even after many other commodities had been set free, and in reality they were among the very last to be repealed. The arguments in favour of their retention, then, when state finances were in a more flourishing condition, than they are now, must surely apply with more force to the present time, when the finances of the country are so terribly embarrassed.

Now, although I am not going to argue the case of the British manufacturer generally, it might fairly be asked, from their point of view at least, why should Manchester goods pass our ports duty-free when the wares of Leeds, Sheffield, or Birmingham, must pay a tax of five per cent? The invidiousness of the Bill will, I have no doubt, appeal forcibly enough to those concerned, and we can, meantime, leave them to fight their own battles. But the question is not so much whether the Bill favors a certain class of manufactures as a mere matter of revenue. We want 3½ crores to fill up the gap caused by the depreciated rupee, and how are we to get it? The Finance Minister, in reviewing the past policy of Government in this connection, quoted certain eminent authorities who favoured *generals* customs duties.

We have here, gentlemen, ample authority for collecting what we want from customs duties. We don't want to go beyond five per cent., but we ask that the duty be put on all merchandise other than railway material and coal, and that no further exceptions be made in favour of any particular class of articles. We do not ask this as a favour, we claim it as a right, and if the Government of this country, for reasons which are not apparent, fails to do the right thing by putting a duty on cotton goods along with others, or is weak enough to yield to pressure from Home, a grave injustice will have been done to India, for which they must be held responsible..

Gentlemen, we must not be lulled into a sense of security under the impression that matters will right themselves. We are 3½ crores short this year, we may be 4½ crores to the bad next year, and although it is understood that Government does not contemplate any measures of general taxation in connection with the Budget of 1894-95, and although we are prepared to admit that it would most reluctantly resort to the extra direct taxation, yet Government must make both ends meet like ordinary individuals, and, in spite of any assurances to the contrary, it is quite certain that it will be forced to adopt further remedial measures to relieve the pressure, and possibly amongst others an enhancement of the income-tax, or some other obvious form of direct taxation, will, in all probability, be resorted to. Whether Government voluntarily relinquished its right to collect about two crores on cotton goods and other commodities that had to be exempt along with cotton goods, or whether it was forced to abandon it under the potential sway of the Secretary of State, the net result is that the Indian Exchequer will be two crores the poorer, and I will ask you to join me in protesting respectfully but firmly against this sacrifice of the country's interests. Indian public opinion is too submissive, gentlemen. We are too apt to let things slide, but don't let us perpetuate the error by remaining inactive now. A grievous wrong to India is contemplated, and should we fail to record our emphatic protest, we are deliberately abandoning our right to be heard in the future.

Mr. McRobert then addressed the meeting. He said: I beg to propose the first resolution: "That this meeting of the inhabitants of Cawnpore protests most earnestly against the proposal to exclude cotton goods from the operation of the 1894 Tariff Bill, since without a duty on cotton goods the proposed taxation will fall on a very small section of the population." After what the chairman has stated, it will not be necessary for me to discuss in detail the subject of this resolution, particularly as it is one which you all approve of. The deficit anticipated by Government is about 3½ crores. The import duty on the scheduled articles will only produce about 1 2-3 crores. We are informed that no far her taxation is at present proposed. Where is the balance to come from? For the hour a cheese-paring policy may suffice, and will doubtless be adopted, the first thing to be abandoned being probably the annual contribution of about 1½ crore to the Famine Relief Fund, but this is a wrong way out of the difficulty. By the simple inclusion of cotton yarns and fabrics in the schedule almost the whole deficit would be realised, and if a parsimonious policy is to be adopted, only 1 2/5 crore to meet the immediate wants of Government is actually needed, and it would be sufficient to impose a duty of 2½ per cent. all round. The present articles taxed by means of an import duty are liquors, fire-arms, and ammunition. The people who import and pay duty on these are practically those from whom the income-tax is levied, and the articles in the new schedule, viz., all food and drinks, jams, cheese, groceries, bacon, sugar, soap, acids, and alkalies, sulphur, bleached powder, leather, stationery, medicines, boots and shoes, oils and cutlery and hardware are consumed almost exclusively by the some class. My resolution has specially to deal with the feature of the proposal which implies the laying of additional taxes from the small section of the community that already contributes practically speaking the whole of the existing taxes levied. A duty on cotton yarn and fabrics on the contrary would fall equally on all, and the 280 odd millions of inhabitants now paying no other tax except a petty sum per head on salt consumed, would be called upon to bear their just share of the financial burden of the country. It has been suggested that if import duty on cotton be levied, a countervailing excise on local production must also be imposed, otherwise we shall be met with the accusation that we are claiming protection. But if there is to be excise where is it to stop? To be consistent it must be applied to all articles produced locally, and would affect the manufacturers of cottons, woollens' leather, jute, iron, paper, brushes, silk, soap, sugar, soda, ropes, glass carriages, furniture, earthenware, oil mills, jewellery. This is manifestly impossible as the difficulties attending the levy of such a tax render the adoption of this course impracticable. But the proposition would be unreasonable on other grounds, for everything else in the way of stores imported by these industries is to pay duty, and the grievance were a countervailing excise to be imposed could be just as great as if cotton goods were omitted. There should, however, be no suspicion of protection in taxing goods in regard to which India does not compete with Lancshire, and we ought, carefully to abstain from demanding duty on the low counts of cotton yarn and fabbics produced also in India. Mr. Westland, in para. 38 of his speech seems to invite us to back up the Indian Government in a contest with the Home Government and being thus able to feel that we have really our own Government on our side, we should endeavor to make our protest as strong and unanimous as possible. Let us, however endeavour to avoid invective a form of address that was recently specially deprecated by Lord Elgin—apparently in anticipation of the storm that would be raised by the proposals that must at that moment have been before him, and bear in mind that we do not demand a duty on imported cotton goods as a protection of our own cotton industry, but realising that the additional taxes proposed affect almost entirely only the small section of the community already taxed. In short, as I said before, we see in the imposition of a duty on cotton goods the only means by which all may be made to contribute their fair share towards the burden which the country is now called upon to bear. There is only one kind of tariff that would be both defensible and acceptable, namely, one that will bear equally on all classes, and that can be easily collected. The proposed duty in silver will interfere with the Bombay and China trade, and thus the Bombay mills will suffer in consequence of the effect it will have in lowering the exchange with China. The Tariff Bill is now before a Select Committee, who besides overhauling the valuations, will have to consider what articles now on the list ought to be exempted, and what articles now left out should be added to the list. A levy of Rs.2 per bale on exported jute would produce 60 lakhs. Why not the place jute alongside rice, and for the same reasons?

Mr. Harwood, in seconding this resolution, said he agreed with Mr. McRobert in deprecating very strongly the short-sightedness and injustice of a cheese-paring policy. One of the means by which the central Government proposed to raise money was he understood by the appropriation of the savings of Provincial Governments, by which these provinces would lose about 5 lakhs, Burmah about 17 lakhs, all of which we might be quite certain would have to be borne by us sooner or later in some other way probably in the shape of further local cesses, already sufficiently onerous. With regard to the proposal for a countervailing excise duty, this apart from the difficulties attending its collection, was impossible for the reason that if imposed on anything like the scale proposed for imported goods, the local factories would have to shut their doors. To the concern represented by himself alone it would mean an addition to the cost of production of between 70 or 80 thousand rupees per annum. But we must not give Manchester any grounds to justify accusation of an endeavour to secure protection for local factories, and this would be met as formerly by the exclusion from the tariff of all yarns of lower counts than 30s.

Mr. Bevis said: The case has been so ably put by the chairman, that I doubt if I can add anything new or of value to the matter under discussion. He has explained how Government to meet the deficit of 3½ crores proposes to levy import duties which are expected to yield about 1½ crores. How the remaining 2 crores required are to be procured is the question of the hour. This sum will sooner or later have to come from somewhere, and, I much fear, that in the end that long-suffering and comparatively small class who already bear the chief burden of the unpopular income-tax, who are the chief sufferer, by exchange and who moreover, will as it is pay the bulk of the 1½ crores now to be levied, will be called upon to supply the two lakhs deficit above referred to in some form or other of direct taxation. This surely is not right; the great masses of the people who live in peace and security enjoy all the blessings of British rule, should pay their share. The easiest way to make them do this is to put a small tax on cotton imports, a tax that will barely be felt by those paying it, and a tax that will not touch the very poorest, who wear only the coarsest hand-woven materials, yet one, which would yield the amount required and save us all from further direct taxation. On these grounds I beg to propose the following resolution:—That this meeting considers that the time has arrived when the cotton duties should be re-imposed, as only by so doing can the bulk of the population (who go practically untaxed and who are quite unaffected by the import duties levied on most of the articles in the new tariff) be made to bear their fair share of the financial difficulties of the country."

This was seconded by Mr. Butterworth and carried unanimously.

On the invitation of the chairman for any further suggestions the meeting might desire to make, Mr. Harwood said he thought it would be well to have a farther resolution defining the extent to which it would be proposed to exempt imported cotton goods from the operation of the tariff.

Mr. Wishart and Mr. McRobert urged that such a resolution would be advisable, but the chairman deprecated the passing of any resolution calculated to qualify in any way those that had already been adopted unanimously. The proceeding would doubtless be published by the Press, therefore, he thought it would be wiser to abstain from any action that might be construed as implying that we were not of one mind and had not one and all voted for and heartily accepted the two resolutions already passed by this meeting. Government can hardly refuse to re-impose the cotton duties., this being the case why should we ask for less than we are entitled to demand, as at worst the modifications suggested are the most that could be asked for by Manchester with any show of fairness. Mr. Harwood was not disposed to agree on all points with the chairman. We ought to bear in mind that our proceedings would probably find their way also into the Home papers, that the resolutions already adopted if unmodified, would at once raise the clamour that protection was sought, and he thought it would be well to prevent such an outcry by showing that no bounty was sought for local manufacturers, but that our desire was to tax only those fabrics and yarns incapable of being produced on the spot.

The chairman adhered to his views of the matter. He pointed out that our meeting was not a commercial one, but represented the whole of the tax-paying population of Cawnpore, and that it would be very unwise to go to the public with a resolution of the kind dealing with technical matters, intelligible only to the manufacturing section of the community which would certainly give rise to the assertion that the meeting had not represented the views of the public.

The grievance aimed at in the first resolution was one affecting all the tax-paying community, emphasising as it did the fact that the new tariff struck most hardly at those already burdened, while the inclusion of the fabrics claimed would spread the incidence of the tax over all the inhabitants of India, and he claimed that the resolution proposed was inconsistent with the purpose for which the meeting was convened.

Mr. Wishart invited the chairman's attention to the notice convening the meeting which was in general terms, and specified no particular resolutions. Mr. Harwood claimed that in making his proposal, he was merely complying with the chairman's invitation for further discussion.

Mr. Harwood said that if the Chamber of Commerce, the representative of the manufacturing interests in Cawnpore, would deal with the point raised, when replying to the suggestions for a countervailing excise duty, Mr. Wishart's purpose would be served.

The chairman could give no guarantee on this point, explaining that the matter was one for the Chamber to decide.

Mr. McRobert, while agreeing with Mr. Harwood and Mr. Wishart, that such a resolution might be of value, was disposed to think it might be waived in order that the proceedings of the meeting might have all the appearance of the unanimity that actually existed.

Mr. Wishart was not disposed to submit to the suggestion made by Mr. McRobert, and proposed the following resolution:—

"In order to defeat any attempt to show that the imposition of an import duty on cotton constitutes a bounty on Indian products, this meeting is of opinion that it would be well to exclude from taxation such yarns and fabrics as were exempted from taxation, after the partial repeal of the cotton duties in 1879; in short, such counts and fabrics of quality not too fine to be manufactured in India." The discussion on this point was eventually brought to an end by a proposition made by Mr. Harwood, seconded by Mr. Bevis, that the resolution passed be wired to the leading Indian newspapers, to the Chamber of Commerce, and to other Associations interested.

This was carried unanimously, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PROTEST MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

The Town's meeting on Thursday afternoon to protest against the Tariff Bill was a grand success, the Town Hall being crowded with the non-official community: and the most marked unanimity prevailed. Maharaja Sir Norendro Krishna occupied the chair, and in a brief speech opened the proceedings. He could not understand why the merchants of Manchester objected to the cotton duties, as their goods would sell for higher prices in India.

Mr. Allen Arthur, President of the Chamber of Commerce, moved the first resolution. "That this meeting records an emphatic protest against the refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the inclusion of cotton yarn and cotton fabrics among the articles declared liable to duty in the proposed Indian Tariff Bill, thus subordinating the best interests of the people of India to those of a section of the manufacturers of England." He first congratulated the meeting on its numbers and its representative character, comprising as it did so many influential members of every community in Bengal, and then, passing on to the question at issue, he said the exemption of cotton goods was by order of the Secretary of State at the bidding of Lancashire electors. He protested strongly against the famine grant being trenched on, and declared that there would be a general outcry if it was proposed to apply that grant to the discharge of the deficit. Consumers of cotton goods preferred to be taxed indirectly through the duties, and their wishes and not those of manufacturers should be consulted in such a matter. Gross injustice, he added, is being done to India in attempting to administer her affairs from other than an Indian point of view, or without regard to what should be her legitimate financial independence. That either a Conservative or a Liberal Government should seek to make political capital out of what they do or do not do in India, is a practice which cannot be too strongly deprecated. In justice to India the two political parties at home must enter into a compact to administer the affairs of this country without bias, and free altogether from party considerations. If this policy were being honourably followed at the present time the Government of India would have an easier task before them than they have to-day, and the protest to which we have thought it our duty to meet to-day to give expression would be altogether unnecessary, and, indeed, would never have been thought of. (Cheers.)

Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji seconded the resolution. He said: We have a right to except that in all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard; but when we find that in the matter of the cost of the Opium Commission, currency and exchange, and as regards the import duty on cotton goods, it is the interests of the British theorists, manufacturers, and speculators that rule the day, we feel that to those in whose hands our destinies have been placed, the weal and woe of Her Majesty's Indian subjects are matters of supreme indifference. In the interests, however, of the people of India, and in the true interests of the British Indian Government, I fervently hope that better counsels will prevail with the new Secretary of State for India, and that in dealing with Indian questions he will have for his motto the memorable words of one of his illustrious predecessors, Sir Charles Wood, who is reported to have said "Whatever is for the real interests of India I will do, and do willingly, but no more."

Mr. J. N. Stuart, President of the Defence Association supported the motion. He stated that sympathetic telegrams had been received from the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, Madras and Rangoon; from the Behar Planters' Association, who said the Behar Planters' Association disapprove strongly of the omission of the import duties on cotton fabrics; from the President of the Asansol Mechanics' Institute, who wired:—"Meeting here unanimously agree with your views on cotton duties;" from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Allahabad, who wired:—"Central Committee sympathises entirely with views against omission of import duties on cotton fabrics;" and from the Honorary Secretary of the Dooars Planters' Association who wired:—"Dooars planters agree with public opinion regarding cotton duties." He protested against the Government treating the special famine insurance fund as an excuse for doing favour to a small section of English manufacturers. "If, on the other hand," he said, "there is still a necessity for famine insurance, is it, I ask you, to be allowed that the lives of thousand, nay perhaps myriads of the poor of this country are to be endangered because a few hundred voters in England object to a small tax on their productions. It is but recently that the Council has received a representative character which gives us right to appeal to those members who have been drawn from the non-official classes. If we miss this opportunity of maintaining our rights we shall not soon have another; if we give up our tariff to be arranged by Manchester, we shall have to let Newcastle legislate for our mines, Lancashire for our factories, and a few faddist for our opium. (Cheers.) Let us now show to the people of England that right dealing is better than fair speeches, and that justice is preferred to philanthropy."

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting calls upon the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General to reject the Indian Tariff Bill, 1894, unless it be amended so as to include cotton yarn and cotton fabrics." He made an admirable speech, which was repeatedly applauded, dealing with the practical way of gaining the end in view. He pointed out the character of the Legislative Council, and said this was the only body they could appeal to. He said the Executive members of the Government had to act in harmony and unison like Cabinet Ministers at home; but ordinary official members were not bound to vote against their convictions, and be appealed to them to do their duty plainly and fearlessly. He quoted various authorities to show that they would be fully justified in supporting the amendments to the Tariff Bill, if they felt they could conscientiously take that step. He concluded by saying:—"We govern the country through the belief the people have in the justice and equity of the British Administration. If we allow these sentiments to fall, as to the equity and justice of the British Administration, and instead of that we sow discontent and disaffection in the minds of the people, if we are to govern the country at all we should only govern it by adopting measures which I, for my part, don't like to contemplate. But I hope that the British Government will hold to their old traditions, and govern the country without fear or favour, and without pandering to the interests of Lombard Street or Lancashire." (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Mohendro Lall Sirkar seconded the resolution which Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose supported. The latter's speech was a fine piece of oratory, and his conclusion in the following words was highly effective. "During two hotly contested campaigns, I had the honour of appearing in the ranks of the Liberal party; but no sentiments of party; allegiance can deter or restrain me from saying that I feel deeply humiliated that a Liberal administration should be in favour of what impartial history will hereafter describe as an act of gross political immorality, which in my humble judgment will go far to tarnish the reputations of all these statesmen who may be responsible for it. Public meetings are being held and indignant protests are coming from all parts of the country against this act of flagrant injustice. We all know that the different classes of the community have their own little differences upon many matters, but one can truly deny that upon this question, upon which we have met here to-night, opinion is absolutely unanimous. A common danger has brought us upon a common platform. My friend Mr. Pugh has drawn your attention pointedly to the noble stand made by eminent men, such as Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Lawrence Peel and Sir John Colville against the position it was attempted to make them occupy. I cannot doubt for my own part that the men who have now the honour to represent us in the Viceroy's Council will prove themselves to be worthy inheritors of those noble traditions, by recording votes which will be received with acclamation all over the country, and which will teach Her Majesty's Government a lesson which they are not likely soon to forget."

Mr. Mahomed Yusuf also supported the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Longley, Master of the Trades' Association, moved the third resolution:—"That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the Chairman, under his signature, on behalf of this meeting, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and to each member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency." He said he held in his hand telegrams from Madras, Bombay, Cawnpore, &c., all expressive of a desire to support the Government in any fair scheme of taxation, but at the same time unanimously expressing regret and concern that it is proposed to exclude cotton goods from a duty they can well bear. The dissatisfaction felt now is strong enough, and if this exclusion is persisted in it will be intensified, and result in a united agitation which must sooner or later bring about a measure of relief.

Mr. Abdur Rahman seconded, and Babu Sitanath Roy supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major R. M. B. F. Kelly, Royal Artillery, proceeds to England on promotion.

Lieutenant-colonel W. Aitken, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on being placed on half pay.

Lieutenant G. T. Robinson 24th Punjab Infantry, is appointed permanent Wing Officer in the 33rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, Royal Engineers, is transferred from

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Sauler, Capt, Bo, attached 22nd Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 9.

Stevens, Lt-Col, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Deesa.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Karachi.

MARCH 10.

Robertson, Capt, Bengal, C I Horse, on furlough, to Agar.
Allen, Capt, Bengal, The Buffs, on duty, from Simla.
Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, on leave, from Deolalee.
Walpole, Lt, Bo R E, on leave, from Poona.
Hughes, Capt, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Searle, Capt, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Knatchbull, Lt, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Walker, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Nurse, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hathwell, Capt, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Dumania, Surgn-Major, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Tulloch, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Westropp, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty; to Poona.
Sauler, Capt, Bo, Attached 22nd Bo Infy, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Leslie, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.
Stopford, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Johnson, Capt, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, off leave, to Delhi.

MARCH 10.

Carleton, Lt, Bo, 4th King's Own, on leave, to Ahmednagar.
Bush, Capt, Bo, 2nd Dur L I, on leave, to England.
Stalkartt, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Hayes, Capt, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Vizard, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Manchester, on leave, to England.
Robertson, Capt, Bengal C I Horse, on furlough, to England.
Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxford L I, on exchange, to England.
Noyes, Lt, Bengal, High L I, on leave, to England.
Allen, Capt, Bengal, on duty, to Aden.
Stevens, Lt-Col, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, to Deesa.
Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, on leave, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD QUARTERS.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD QUARTERS.

To-day, Wednesday, and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. The firing for Major Roughton's Carbine prizes will take place on the Cooria Range on Saturday next the 17th instant, from 6-15 a.m. to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 4 p.m., to dusk in the evening.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow and on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 12th March, 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—
At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
John Cannon School.—On Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—On Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders at 5-30 p.m. behind the Town Hall.

3. There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for C Company every Wednesday until further orders at 8-45 p.m. at Church Gate Station.

5. There will be Company drill for E Company at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.

6. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7 a.m. in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

7. There will be Company drill for G Company on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m. on the ground north of the Municipal Office.

8. There will be Company drill every Tuesday evening at 5-30 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters for members of D Company.

9. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant and every Thursday until further orders.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Bengal Lancers—Lieut A C M Waterfield, Sq Officer to be Adjt, vice Birkwood vacated on appointment as Adjutant Governor-general's Body-Guard.

1st Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieut H W Turton Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut W D Browne, Wiltshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut-Col E J Delantour, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who will be removed to the unemployed full-pay list on completing five years in the Regimental rank of Lieut Col, with the sanction of Government, is directed to proceed to England in anticipation of the expiration of the tenure of his command.

Major R M R F Kelly, R A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to England on promotion.

Under instructions from the House Guards Major W P Kenyon-Slaney, Rifle Brigade is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been removed as 2nd-in-Command.

The undermentioned officers were detailed for Railway Transport duties at Mean Meer and Jubbulpore respectively :—

Capt H R Wigram, 2nd Batt, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

2nd Lieut M F Colchester Wemyss, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd Lieut C C Hannay, Dorsetshire Regt.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the following appointments of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses to do duty at Hill Depots during the summer season of 1894 :—

Cliffden—W A Cole, R A Lucknow ; and Mrs E Mayo, 18th Hussars.

Dalhousie—A S Craig, 2nd Batt, Border Regt.

Darjeeling—H J Chuter, 2nd Battn, Rl Sussex Regt ; and Mrs E K Hambidge, R A Lucknow.

Kasauli—W Walker, R A, Campbellpore ; and Mrs M Mc Ardle, 1st Battn, Rl Irish Fusiliers.

Landour—O A Price, 16th Lancers ; and Miss F C Emes, 2nd Batt, Seaforth Highlanders.

Murree—J Richardson, 11th Hussars ; and Mrs E Knowlden, 11th Hussars.

Naini Tal—C A Gover, R A Barrackpore.

Jutogh—Miss E M Farrell, R A Campbellpore.

The attention of Officers Commanding Corps, from which Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses have been detailed is called to the provisions of Army Regulations, India.

Arrangements should, at the proper time, be made with station authorities for the despatch to the hills of the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses and their families.

The Officer Commanding each Hill Depot will report to the Director of Military Education in India, the dates on which the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses join and commence their duties.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England.

2nd Batt King's Own Scottish Borderers—Major E W W Doring, for two hundred and two days, on private affairs.

1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders—Lieut A. S. Wingate, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn, Gordon Highlanders—Lieut W. E. Gordon, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn, Gordon Highlanders—2nd Lieut M. F. M. Meiklejohn, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut Sir H. B. Hill, Bart., for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn, Duke of Cornwall's L I—Lieut Col F. H. A. Disney-Roebuck, for two hundred and sixty nine days, on private affairs.

1st Battn, Duke of Cornwall's L I.—Capt B. A. Newbury, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn, Border Regt.—Lieut A. S. W. Moffat, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Army Veterinary Deptt.—Vety Lieut J. H. Jackson, for six months, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Staff.—Surgn Major G. H. Sylvester, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—2nd Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, Lieut F. W. Lethbridge, for thirty days, in India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr F H Barrow, Magte and Collr, Bankura is allowed furlough for two months, under Art 349 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr R Conish, Magte and Collr, Bankura, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Bankura, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F H Barrow, or until further orders.

Mr L P Shirres, Jt Magte and Dep Collr, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Balasore during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R Conish or until further orders.

Mr A A Waco, Addl Commr, Patna, is allowed furlough for eight months.

Mr C W Bolton, Secy to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Addl Commr of the Patna division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A A Vicars or until further orders.

Mr F C Barnes, Supt of Stamps and Stationery, reported his departure from India, on furlough.

Mr L Hare, Magte and Collr, Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magtes and Collrs, vice Mr R M Walker.

Mr E W Collin, sub pro tem Magte and Collr, Malda, under orders of transfer to Nadia is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, vice Mr L Hare.

Mr A V Knyvett, Perl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extention of furlough for eight months.

The Revd H B Cogan is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack from date on which he joined his appointment.

Surgn Capt D Prain M B Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for eight months.

Mr G Gammie, Asst, Govt Cinchona Plantation, Munnoo, is appointed to act as Curator of the Herbarium Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough, of Surgn Capt D Prain, MB, or until further orders.

Surgn Capt F J Drury, Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital and Professor of Pathology, Medical College Calcutta is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. R. K. Finnimore Esq. Exec. Chotal Nagpur Division is granted furlough for nine months.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr. B. C. Allen, I.C.S., Asst Commr, who was deputed to the Camp of the Professional Survey Party in the Cachar district, is transferred to Gauhati.

Dr. H. Macleod, M. B. C. M., Offg Civil Medical Officer, Garo Hills, on being relieved by Dr. Fermie, is transferred to Sibsagar, and appointed to officiate, from date of receiving charge, as Civil Medical Officer of that district, during the absence on leave of Surg Major S. Borah, M. B. or until further orders.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PROVIDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
Life and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON.	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILO ILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learned on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

70, Church Gate Street Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

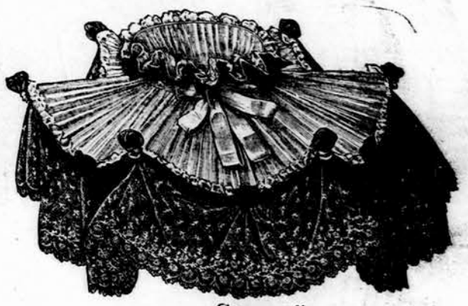
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
THE MOST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF
TABLE AND TELESCOPIC FLOORLAMPS
Fitted with Lovely Silk and Laceshades
in the newest designs and latest patterns.

„Elisa"
(in different sizes.)


„Carmen"
(in different sizes.)

No. 8084.

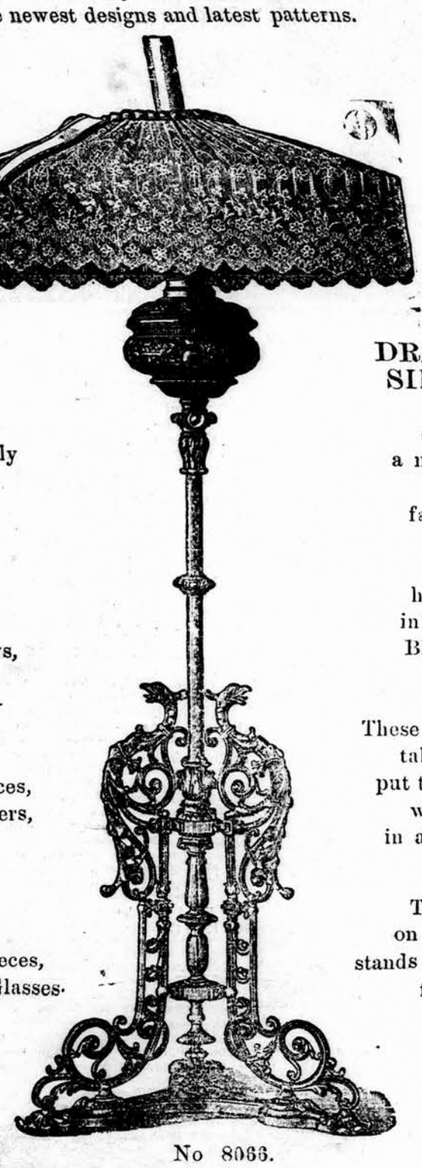
MAJOLICA ART WARE.

The most Artistically finished ART POTTERY on raised work richly decorated with gold.

Flowerpots, Cardtrays, Wallplates, Cakestands, Flowervases, Fruitstands, Dessert Services, Coffee and Tea Services, Centrepieces, Jardiniers, etc., etc.

FANCY GLASS WARE.

Flowervases, Centrepieces, Baskets and Specimen Glasses.


No 8066.

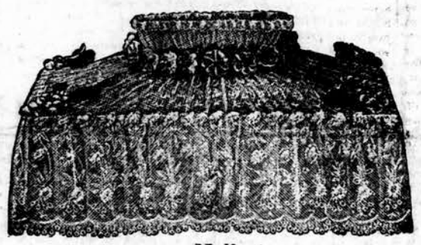
DRAWINGROOM SIDETABLES.

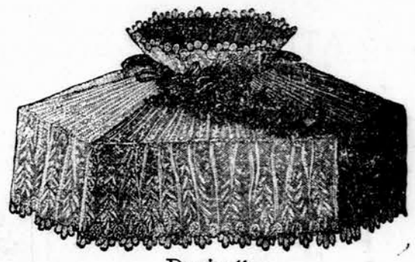
Just received a new consignment of those fashionable and most useful ETAGERES highly finished in polished Metal, Block with Gold in Nickel.

These Tables are easily taken to pieces or put together and pack when unscrewed in a small compass.

COPPER TEA KETTLES on hammered Iron-stands for the table as well as for the floor.

No. 8626.


„Nelly"


„Denise"

Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List free by post to the Mofussil on application.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
(LATE THEODOR KNAUST,)
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory : 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON. E.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each genuine bottle.

Agents : H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay, HOWE, BALCH & Co., 13 Hare St., Calcutta.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
BY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
AT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle or the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE : G. POPP, PARIS

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS'
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal { BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars.
Capsules { GOLD . Three Stars.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J, J. & S.—
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus :—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents : THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW Co., Calcutta.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's

Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT

The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, tor *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

COMBAY PRUDHOMME & Co., gists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility;

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

4172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

---

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Cº; *Paris*, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messrs CHASSAING & Cº (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exhibition 1886) are the only French chemists whose medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84* ».

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1316 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

Aubergier's

CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Cº, 28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agent Kemp & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... Cash Rs. 875; For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15

Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

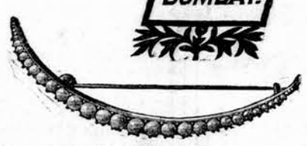
THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

XMAS *PRESENTS.* NEW YEAR'S *GIFTS.*

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.



Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

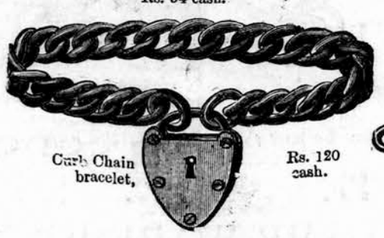
Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash

Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash



Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.

Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch Rs. 28 cash.

Hamilton & Co BOMBAY.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."— *London Medical Record.*

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

AGENTS:—

TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS

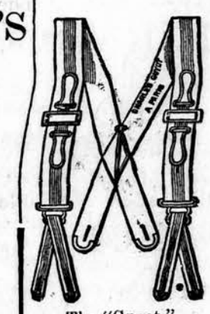
McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

BRACES,

LATEST STYLES.



The "Guyot."

The French Brace, very light, 3 pairs for Rs. 2 12.

The "Guyot" Patent, Rs. 1 12 pair.

Silk Web do. „ 5 0 „

The "Argosy" „ 1 12 „

The "Armstrong," with spiral springs „ 3 0 „

Rich Silk „ 5 0 „

The "Berlin," white or scarlet „ 2 4 „

The "Cellular," very cool and comfortable „ 2 8 „

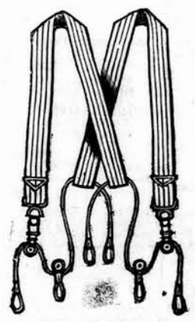
The "Girth," Leather Ends, very strong. „ 4 0 „

The "Bedford Cord," soft and light „ 4 0 „

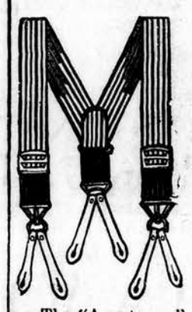
The "Cantab," Elastic web „ 2 0 „

The "Reform," Elastic web with Leather Ends „ 1 12 „

The "Club," Rich Striped Silk, specially suitable for Dress wear „ 4 8



The "Argosy."



The "Armstrong."

The "Berlin."

CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

BOMBAY.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Manufactured Solely by

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,

327 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES:

100 Gracechurch Street, London.

18 Rue de la Banque, Paris.

Illustrated Catalogues sent on application to publishers of this paper.

Everywhere Recognized as THE Standard Writing-Machine of the World.

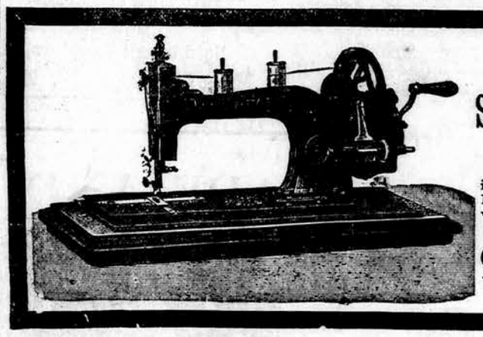
Absolutely Unrivalled

FOR EXCELLENCE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, SIMPLICITY, EASY OPERATION, DURABILITY AND SPEED.

GENERALLY ADOPTED THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD FOR COMMERCIAL, LEGAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL WORK.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA EMPLOYS OVER 2,000. ALSO EXTENSIVELY EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH, FRENCH, AND OTHER EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER



PFAFF

PERFECT

SEWING MACHINES

Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. M. PFAFF,

KAISERSLAUTERN,

GERMANY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTICES.

CAUTION!!

GIVING reference to the Advertisement in some of the Vernacular Papers in Bombay by persons professing to offer for sale WHEELER and WILSON'S GENUINE and Original No. 1 SEWING MACHINES, we take this opportunity of cautioning the intending Purchasers and the Public generally against buying such MACHINES as they are not REAL, GENUINE MACHINES at all but Spurious Imitations and in some cases Old Refinished Machine with spurious tables and standards. We are the only authorized Agents for the Bombay Presidency as will be seen from the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company's authority already published, and also given below. Those who thus try to palm off spurious Machines as being New Genuine Wheeler and Wilson's Machines are liable to be proceeded against according to Law.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay Presidency.

6, Parsee Bazar.

BEING informed that Imitations of Our SEWING MACHINES, as well as Refinished Old Machines, are imported into India and sold under representation that they are New and GENUINE WHEELER and WILSON MACHINES, we hereby certify that the only authorized Agents for the sale of our MACHINES in the Bombay Presidency are Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., to whom all intending to purchase should apply for the Genuine Articles.

N. WHEELER, President,

Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A., December 9th, 1890.

H. & F. PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

LYNX

POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 20 only.

Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power, measuring only 3½ inches by 2½ inches.

H. & F. PERRINS' widely known Binocular (Field Glasses) are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy Germen rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free on application to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Ophthalmic Opticians, { Bombay Calcutta and Madras.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

JOHN CARTER,

Hairdresser, &c.,

AT THE

Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

TRADE MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE

Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.

ATKINSON'S

EAU DE COLOGNE

absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best.

Of all Dealers.

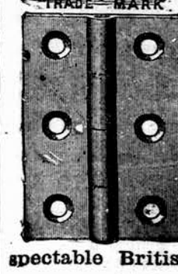
J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

---

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.